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## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE ACTING CHIEF  
JUSTICE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

### GUILTY OF MURDER.

AGED WOMAN SENTENCED TO  
DEATH.

At the Criminal Sessions which opened yesterday morning, a middle aged woman, named Tam Sam, of No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, first floor, was indicted for the murder of her daughter, Chu Kam-hoi, on July 15th.

Mr. H. B. Nihill, Assistant Attorney-General, opened the case for the Crown, and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, appeared for the prisoner.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. D. M. Goodall, T. S. Wing, Ng Man-hoi, J. M. E. Nikkels, J. W. Harris, K. L. O'Hoy and P. N. Xavier.

Mr. Nihill, opening the case for the Crown, said that the murder took place early on the evening of July 15th on the first floor of No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, which was a small side street connecting Queen's Road West with Bonham Strand. The victim of the murder was a young girl of about fourteen years of age, named Chu Kam-hoi, who was the adopted daughter of the prisoner. She had been adopted seven or eight years ago.

On the evening in question the girl died from the effects of a stab wound in her right thigh and medical evidence would be produced to show that the cause of death was hemorrhage due to the wound in the thigh, which was about one and a half inches wide and three and a half inches deep.

### AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Nihill said the Crown would seek to show that the woman in the dock committed the assault. In murder cases the actual act of killing was usually done in secret. Only on rare occasions was an eye witness present, and the prosecution usually had to infer what actually occurred at the time of the killing. The present case was an exception because there was an eye-witness to the whole affair—a little girl of nine years of age who was another adopted daughter. It was usual to accept the evidence of small children with reserve, but he thought that the jury would agree with him when they had heard her give her evidence that she could be looked on as a reliable witness as to what occurred.

In the house with the woman were two other children of the same name but there was no relationship between them. They had been adopted at different times but called themselves brother and sisters. They looked on the prisoner as their adopted mother and on Chu Yui—whose kept woman the prisoner was—as their adopted father. There was also a sub-tenant named Sun Ng, who was a hawk.

He had two bed spaces in the outer room. "I THREW A DISH."

The adopted boy, Chu Wing, on the day of the crime, would tell the jury that between 8 and 7 p.m. he went out and left behind him on the floor the prisoner and his two sisters. The younger sister would tell the Court that when the light was beginning to fail the prisoner went to a table and took out a knife with which she stabbed the girl in the right thigh. The knife was afterwards thrown out of the window. Almost immediately afterwards the sub-tenant came into the room. He had been attending a stall in the lane and heard the girl's cries. He found the girl propped up against the wall crying out and bleeding from a wound in the right thigh. The defendant asked him if he had any medicine. He was only in the room a minute, as he thought that the best thing was to get the police at once. The little girl was then told by the woman to go and get her father who was working in a shop in Des Vaux Road West. The father on entering the room saw his wife in the kitchen washing something. The deceased was lying on the floor, alive, but obviously dying. He noticed that she had a jacket on but no trousers and that she was bleeding from a wound in the thigh. The woman said "I threw a dish at her." He then went out to get something to stop the bleeding and when he came back the girl was dead, so he went back to his work. At 7.10 p.m. the police first put in an appearance when the hawk returned with the police constable. Whilst this constable was there a man gave him a knife. This man had disappeared from the Colony. The knife was covered with fresh bloodstains. The constable sent a message for more police. A Chinese detective arrived at 7.50 p.m. He noticed that the girl had trousers on and that the floor was wet as if it had been washed.

The theory advanced was that the woman took off the bloodstained trousers washed the floor and put on the deceased a clean pair of trousers.

### DRUNKENNESS NO EXCUSE.

Continuing, Mr. Nihill said with regard to the state of the health of the prisoner was in, the little girl would tell them that at the evening meal her mother drank half a bottle of wine and that it made her very excited. The father would say that the woman was under the influence of drink when he arrived and that she staggered as she came out of the kitchen. Sergeant Greig, who arrived at 7.50 p.m., would say that the woman was very excited, but that it did not come into his mind that she was drunk. The prisoner complained that her legs were weak and that she had to be supported on her way to the Police Station. When seen at 9.30 p.m. by Inspector Eames she appeared to be perfectly normal.

Concluding, Mr. Nihill said that in the evidence the Crown would produce there was a certain amount from which it might reasonably be inferred that at the time of the attack the accused was under the influence of drink. Drunkenness was no excuse for crime, but a prisoner must show criminal intention, and it was sometimes open to question whether in such a state a defendant could be capable of forming any such intention at all. The burden was on the defence to show that the woman was incapable.

## CONFLICTING STORIES.

There was one other point, when the woman was charged with murder on July 15th she replied: "She fell down on the floor herself." At the Magistrate's it was brought out in cross-examination that after the woman had signed this statement she volunteered another "that the deceased was in the kitchen and in stretching up to get food from a shelf she pulled down a shelf on top of her head and was wounded in that way."

### THE EVIDENCE.

Evidence for the prosecution was then called and Chu Yui, the man who kept the prisoner, said he only went occasionally to the house as the prisoner was always drinking wine and smoking opium. She was drunk nearly every night. He went out to get medicine when he saw his adopted daughter wounded; because he thought that was the best way of stopping the bleeding.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, he said he thought the defendant was too drunk on the evening in question to realize what she was doing.

A small girl said that her sister cried out "Yam Kung Chit To" as she was stabbed. This meant "may misery follow you throughout your life." Their mother did not beat them unless they did not do things properly.

A hawk said that the reason why he did nothing to stop the bleeding was that he thought he had better get into touch with the police and have the girl taken to hospital.

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon, a Chinese policeman stated in evidence that when he first arrived on the floor, the prisoner was pale and looked frightened. She did not seem to be under the influence of drink. When witness and another Chinese policeman took her to the station, she refused to walk, and almost to be carried there. He ascribed her refusal to walk to fear rather than drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, the witness said that he did not telephone for an ambulance immediately on being called to the house, because his instructions in such cases were to see the wounded person before doing so.

Another Chinese policeman, giving evidence, stated that when he got to the scene, the defendant had already been placed under arrest by the previous witness. About two feet from where the deceased was lying, witness saw a pair of trousers (produced in Court). They had a gash in them and were wet. There was water and blood on the floor. In witness' opinion, prisoner was not under the influence of drink. Her breath did not smell of liquor.

Mr. Fitzroy (cross-examining): Are you gifted with a very keen sense of smell?—Yes, I have a very sensible nose. (Laughter.)

Amid renewed amusement, His Lordship put a question to the Chinese interpreter, who replied that the correct word was "sensitive."

Sergeant Greig stated in evidence that on July 15th in consequence of a report, he went to No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, arriving there at 7.30 p.m. In a cubicle he saw a young Chinese woman who appeared to be dead. She had on a cotton jacket with black and white stripes. She was also wearing trousers. Witness added that he found the gashed pair already produced in Court, behind a box.

### PRISONER IN THE BOX.

The case for the Crown having been closed, Mr. Fitzroy put the prisoner in the witness-box. She stated that on the day of the tragedy she had been smoking opium and had also been drinking. She did not well remember what happened. The first recollection that was clear to her was of the two policemen dragging her to the station. She did not know how the deceased came by her injury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nihill, the old woman said that when she had been under arrest for about six days, another of her adopted daughters told her that the deceased had stretched up to take some boiled ox-tail from a shelf, and had slipped and fallen on the knife. On being reminded by Counsel that she had made that very same statement at the police-station when she was arrested, she said that that might be so, but she had certainly been told of the incident when in prison.

After a lengthy speech in which Mr. Nihill asked the jury to return a verdict of murder, Mr. Fitzroy rose, and eloquently urged them, by reason of the prisoner's drunken state at the time of the crime and for other considerations, to make their finding one of manslaughter.

### A RECOMMENDATION OF MERCY.

The jury retired at ten minutes past five, and were absent about fifteen minutes.

On their return, the Foreman announced that they found the prisoner guilty of murder, but were anxious to record a strong recommendation of mercy.

His Lordship, after assuring them that their recommendation should be forwarded to the proper quarter, proceeded to pass sentence of Death.

A tiny, wretched figure between her two enormous Indian warders, the old woman left the dock without a word.

[BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE DYER BALL).]

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Wu Choi, was charged yesterday with being in possession of three new Smith-Wesson revolvers and 300 rounds of ammunition. Prisoner, who was arrested on the President Polo, had two of them tied to his legs and the other was in his waistband.

He pleaded that he was carrying them for others.

He was sentenced to seven years with hard labour.

(Continued on next Column.)

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### AN ALLEGED ROBBER.

Sin Kam was indicted for unlawful possession of arms and for being concerned in a robbery.

He told the Judge that the man who identified him picked him out by his clothes which were supplied to him by the police.

The jury found him "not guilty" of robbery, but on the charge of unlawful possession, he was sentenced to seven years and ten strokes with the "cat."

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**TIN AND TINFOIL.**  
THE INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

The making of tin foil is an industry which employs many thousands of people in China, says the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*. The head of a Chinese firm estimates that in Chekiang province alone, notably about Ningpo, Hangchow and Shaoxing, there are more than 100,000 adults and children making tin foil. Its chief use is for sacrificial purposes. Age-old methods of beating are still employed in reducing small cubes of this material to a paper like thickness. In China tin foil is actually made of tin, a manufacturing practice contrary to that followed in Western countries, where lead is commonly the foundation of tin foil. Tin is purchased in slabs from 50 to 100 pounds each. Provincial dealers in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces usually get their supplies from wholesalers in Shanghai. The large slabs go to workshops in or near Ningpo where they are melted and poured into moulds containing many holes about an inch square. The one-inch ingots are taken out from the moulds when they are cold and beaten into a finished paper of about 2 1/2 feet square. Tremendous pounding is required to transform the square slab, hammer and steel plates being the utensils employed. As soon as the foil has reached the desired thinness, the paper is attached to it by moisture. The paper and metal are then baked together over a fire. The next process is to trim the edges and to cut the material into four sheets, after which these are made into books of 1000 sheets each. They are again cut and then marked. When the foil reaches the retail dealers it is again divided into pieces about the size of a post card, in which size it is sold to the consumers. The dealers estimate that 70,000 large slabs of tin are used yearly by tin beating hongs at Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shaoxing alone. The total tin imported last year was 53,311 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 3,261,615. With the exception of Hongkong, the largest exporter countries figuring in exports of tin to China are the Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, British India, Germany, Russia, Korea and Japan. For many years, tin imports from Hongkong maintained a standard quality of 93.5 per cent of tin. The standard ingot size was 96 pounds. Recent arrivals of tin in China have not maintained the standard long depended upon, according to the tin dealers, and uncertainty as to the quality now purchased is being felt. The present price of tin in Shanghai is between Tls. 80 and Tls. 85 per picul (133 1/2 lb.). Alloy of 93 per cent pure tin sells at about Tls. 4 cheaper than pure metal. So far, it is said, no company has devoted its entire attention to tin melting for tin foil manufacture. The Shanghai Tin Company has recently been started to melt and market metal of a standard alloy which will contain 93.5 per cent pure tin. Leading merchants in this trade at Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shaoxing are the promoters, and a capital of Tls. 100,000 has been raised.

**TRADE CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.**

The Chairman of the National Bank, Ltd., at the half yearly general meeting of shareholders held in Dublin recently made the following reference to trade conditions:—

A review of the past six months' trading in Ireland is difficult. Through cattle and sheep show a moderate margin of profit, the prices of other products have not been favourably affected, consequently money is scarce. Traders find a growing difficulty in collecting shop debts, and many have been forced into bankruptcy.

A fall in value from the boom period was inevitable, and this is now reflected in the price being paid for land, which shows a reduction in parts of the country of some 40 to 50 per cent.

Within recent years, countries such as Holland and Denmark, by reason of more scientific systems in production and preparation for market, have proved dangerous rivals to Irish agricultural exporters. It is therefore encouraging to note the steps taken by the Free State Government to ensure the adoption of such methods as should result in successfully combating this foreign competition, thus placing the trade on a sound basis.

Unemployment still remains a problem which can only be solved by a revival of trade.

The practical steps taken by the Free State Government to inaugurate a system, which has had such happy results in Denmark give promise of a more general application of technical methods in Ireland, where soil and climate admirably suit agriculture.

In the intelligent application of such methods lies success, and it is encouraging that the importance of development along these lines is recognized by the Free State Government.

**CINEMA NOTES.****QUEEN'S THEATRE.**

Bert Lytell, the popular Metro star, will be seen in another screen play, "Sherlock Brown," which has been described as "not a Conan Doyle story," which opens at the Queen's Theatre today. This new picture concerns, mainly, an earnest young clerk whose solitary ambition in life is to blossom forth as a detective of the calibre of his namesake. A course with a correspondence school and payment of \$5 secures for him a detective's badge, the display of which causes much amusement to the fellow-lodgers at his boarding house. Undeterred by their cynical and unsympathetic remarks and in spite of having to spend weary hours in an office, he utilises his spare time to win fame by detective exploits. One day he falls accidentally into a mystery which has occupied the attention of the whole United States secret service. A secret formula for a powerful explosive has been lost and "Sherlock" follows on the trail. By a piece of sheer good luck and no detective skill, he recovers the document only to be duped, as his simplicity would have, by an adventures. After a series of more amusing adventures he regains possession of the secret and wins a dual reward.

**PREVENTION OF MALARIA.**  
GOOD PROGRESS IN BRITISH MALAYA.

At the recent meeting of the International Conference on Sanitary Engineering, says the *Chinese Express*, several papers were read on prevention of malaria. One of these dealt with sanitary problems in the Malay Peninsula, and was by Sir Malcolm Watson, who recently received the well-earned knighthood bestowed on the occasion of the King's Birthday.

Sir Malcolm told what had been done in British Malaya during recent years. Over thousands of square miles in the Malay Peninsula, the control of malaria is to-day as much a part of the routine sanitary work as the supply of water or the removal of refuse; indeed, in many places it is regarded as the most important sanitary measure, and is supervised accordingly. Drainage and oiling are the two chief methods in use—apart, of course, from mosquito nets, which are used by Europeans, Malays, and Chinese but rarely, if ever, by the lower-class Indians. Tens of thousands of lives have been saved. In the city of Singapore alone, nearly 40,000 lives have been saved in the last eleven years by sanitary measures, of which the most important has been malaria control. For twenty years before the anti-malarial work was begun in 1911 a wave of malaria submerged the city annually—so great, indeed, that it raised the death-rate on an average in the month of May to a greater height than even the appalling influenza epidemic of 1918 could do. To-day the annual malarial wave has been so substantially reduced that it has lost its terror. We can only wish more power to the work, and to the noble band whose labours have robbed life in the tropics of one of its greatest terrors.

**HEATING OF HOUSES.****ROMAN EXAMPLE FOR MODERN ARCHITECTS.**

The correspondent writing to *The Times*, says:—

"The opening up recently of several Roman dwellings in this country has brought vividly before some of us the lost art of heating a house."

"The Romans warmed their houses by the pleasantest and most scientific method—namely, that of heating the floors of the rooms by means of hot air which passed continually below them. The hot air of the hypocaust, besides warming the floors of the rooms of these once-storied Roman villas, also heated the water for bath. Medieval Europe lost this art; it forgot how to heat houses and it neglected to provide baths. On the cold earthen floors, of the gloomy castle, rushes were spread presumably to keep the feet of the lords and ladies warm, for the fire in the vast chimney of the banqueting hall must have been a most inefficient heater of that great apartment. We all know that if our feet are warm we are warm or, at least, comfortable all over, and that if the floors are warm all is well, calorifically speaking, with the house."

"The small 'open fire' of millions of small houses at the present day is an excellent ventilator, but a bad heater of the air of the room. The problem should always have been before the architect how to heat a room without neglecting to change its air—the essence of ventilation. The open grate is a wasteful and dirt-scattering source of domestic heat. When the building of houses is so much before the nation at the moment, it might be well to remember the efficient, clean, and healthy Roman method of heating the floors first. I understand that our architects are indeed contemplating something of the kind, a return to the long-forgotten good old Roman system."

**HONGKONG SHARE MARKET****CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

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Cemets ..... \$23 1/2 b.  
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Pyjamas in all sizes in Tropical or Medium weights.

Dressing Gowns in plain colours or Tartan designs.

See special window display.

All our garments are cut and tailored to perfection, and in selecting them from us you can feel absolutely confident that fit, style, comfort and finish will be right.

**Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.**

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

"As good as really good cigarettes can be."

Obtainable at

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.,  
Tabaqueria Filipina,  
Grasso Egyptian Tobacco Store,  
and all high class Tobacconists.

At 95 cents per tin of 50.

Your

## Kensitas

Cigarettes, Sir

Wholesale only:

**DONNELLY & WHYTE,**

Distributors for Hongkong and South China.

## JUST ARRIVED.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF  
**HUNTLEY & PALMERS**

**PEEK FREAN**

**JACOB'S**  
FANCY ASSORTED.

## BISCUITS.

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

## WHITEAWAY'S

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEWLY ARRIVED SHIPMENT OF

"BALLY'S"

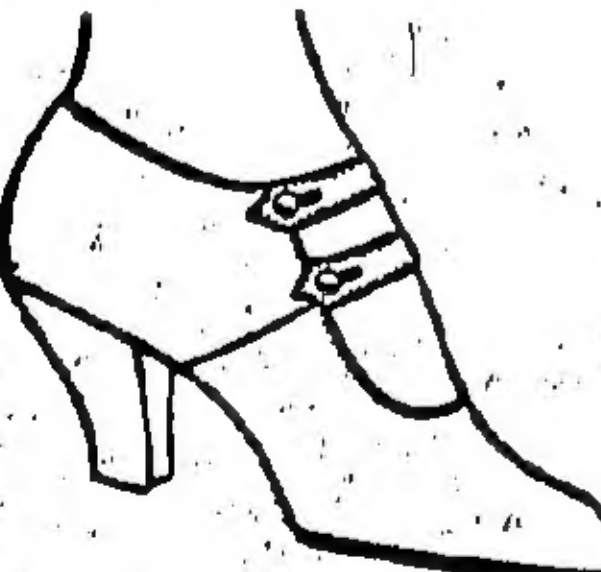
HIGH CLASS LADIES' FOOTWEAR

INCLUDING EXCELLENT DESIGNS IN

"WALKING," "SPORTS" and "EVENING"

SHOES.

A SPLENDID  
ASSORTMENT  
OF PLEASING  
SHAPES AND  
STYLES IN  
EVENING SHOES.



MODEL 1  
BLACK GLACE KID  
"TRAP"  
PRICE: \$15.50

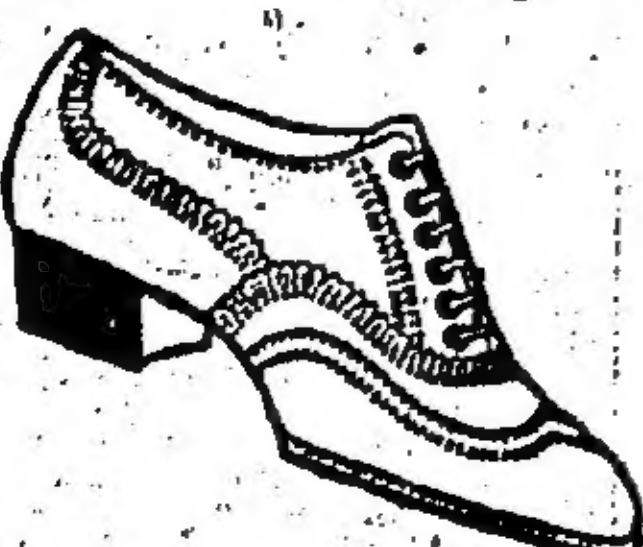
MODEL 2  
BLACK GLACE  
KID LACE OXFORD  
SHOE  
PRICE: \$15.50

MODEL 4  
TAN GLACE, TAN AND  
GREY SWEDE  
PRICES: \$16.50 & \$19.50

MODEL 5  
DARK TAN LIGHT  
WEIGHT WALKING  
BROGUE SHOE  
PRICE: \$18.50



MODEL 3  
BLACK PATENT  
FANCY BAR  
EXCELLENT  
MODEL  
PRICE: \$24.50



**WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**

## HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

### LOCAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

#### CONTROL IN HONGKONG EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE

#### "WHILE CHINA GROWS OPIUM IN LIMITLESS QUANTITY."

The report of the Committee appointed by H.E. the Governor to consider the Colony's position with regard to the obligations incurred under the International Opium Convention, 1912, was laid before the Legislative Council by Command of H.E. the Governor yesterday.

The Report, which is dated March 1st, 1924, states:—

The Committee has been appointed "to consider the suggestions made by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations with a view to determining what further measures can be taken in Hongkong to give a more effective application to Chapter II. of the Opium Convention, and to examine the existing position, and to explore the possibilities of further effective action."

By Article 6 in Chapter II. of the Convention it is provided that "the contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned."

In Hongkong the measures now taken to give effect to Article 6 comprise a Government monopoly, sale of Government opium at an artificially high price, heavy penalties in respect of trafficking in or use of opium (other than Government opium), and the maintenance of a considerable force of Revenue Officers for the purpose of preventing such trafficking or use. There is no check upon the consumption of opium apart from the high price charged for Government opium and the penalties imposed in respect of illicit opium, and it is obvious that the continuance of the present policy cannot lead to the suppression of the use of opium in the Colony. The most that that policy can effect under existing conditions is to keep the opium habit within bounds.

The problem to be solved is whether, under existing conditions, it is possible to suppress, either immediately or gradually, the consumption of opium in Hongkong.

The Committee, in considering this matter, has ignored the financial aspect of the opium question, and it is agreed that, as far as it is concerned, the fact that the Colony derives a considerable revenue from the sale of opium is entirely irrelevant.

#### 20 TO 25% OF ADULT CHINESE SMOKE OPIUM.

3.—The Committee is of the opinion that some 20 to 25 per cent. of the adult Chinese population, including some one to two per cent. of the adult female population, either smoke or swallow opium. It is stated by the persons employed in selling Government opium that the percentage has slightly increased during the past six or seven years. Chinese of the better class are inclined to regard the opium habit as discreditable, much as they would regard betting as discreditable, but they are certainly not prepared to practice what they might possibly preach. Public opinion might not countenance too open a parade of either gambling or opium smoking, but at least it has no great fault to find with the not too ostentatious practice of the latter habit. Opium smoking in China has perhaps the same popular support as betting has in England, and the one practice is probably as difficult to eradicate as the other.

This statement will no doubt be traversed by the argument that the cultivation of the poppy in China was practically put an end to about the year 1917, and that the final suppression of opium smoking was then all but attained. In the opinion of the Committee this argument is not supported by facts. The Chinese Government had consistently resented and opposed the export of Chinese silver to pay for Indian opium, and, when the British Government agreed to put an end to the import of Indian opium upon conditions, the conditions were at once accepted. Those conditions included the suppression of poppy cultivation in China, and under constant Consular supervision and protest much was done in this direction, although it is probable that the reports of foreign observers expressed an optimism unwarranted by the facts. Very large stocks of opium, both raw and prepared, were carried, and not long after the final exclusion of Indian opium the internal restrictions became a dead letter throughout the greater part of the country. Since the earliest days of the opium question in China the principal concern of the Provincial Governments has been to eradicate, not the opium habit, but the Indian opium habit, and the failure to attain this end, until India co-operated, may be attributed to the fact that public taste vastly prefers the Indian to the home-grown drug.

#### "MERELY BEATING THE AIR."

4.—In the present state of Chinese public opinion the only way to diminish or to put a stop to the use of opium is to diminish or to put a stop to the production of opium. The first Article in Chapter I. of the Opium Convention requires the contracting Powers to enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium, and, except in so far as India is concerned, this obligation is for practical purposes entirely disregarded.

There is no effective control over the production and distribution of Chinese, Persian, and Turkish opium. The enforcing of Article I. of the Convention must be antecedent to the enforcing of Article 6 of the Convention, and, while China continues to provide its population with opium in limitless quantity, Hongkong, in attempting to prevent consumption by those Chinese who happen to be within its borders, is merely beating the air.

5.—The Committee estimates that approximately equal quantities of Government and illicit opium are consumed in the Colony. An increase in the Government selling price would probably result in a *pro tanto* substitution of illicit for Government opium. Any substantial decrease in the Government selling price would almost certainly result in a substantial increase in consumption generally, as Government opium is of much superior quality, and, if it were available at the price of illicit opium, the demand would be very greatly increased.

6.—The Committee has carefully considered the question of increasing the number of Revenue Officers and of providing more drastic penalties for trafficking in and using illicit opium, and it is satisfied that the measures already taken by the Government go as far as is reasonably possible in this direction. The Chinese Community has objected time and again to the methods of search now employed, methods far more drastic than any used in the United Kingdom. Public opinion is at least not sympathetic against the smuggler, and the Chinese searchers decline to make himself unpopular except for an adequate consideration. It is known that the smuggler not infrequently outbids the Government for the Revenue Officers' services. As regards penalties, these are already of exceptional severity, including heavy fines, long terms of imprisonment, and frequent banishment.

#### LOAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

7.—The first two resolutions of the Advisory Committee are to the effect that the opium business should be a Government Monopoly and that retail sales should be made only from Government shops, by persons on a fixed salary, without any commission on the amount of business done.

It is understood that the Government, which already controls the opium business in Hongkong, is making arrangements on the lines suggested in connection with retail sales.

8.—The third resolution of the Advisory Committee recommends "that a uniform maximum limit should be fixed for the amount of prepared opium placed on sale for consumption, calculated according to the number of the adult Chinese male population."

A measure such as this would result in the buying up and hoarding of stocks by speculators, who would re-sell at an enhanced price. Persons unwilling to pay the price would substitute illicit for Government opium. It would be preferable to limit sales by raising the price rather than by restricting the quantity on the market, but neither expedient would diminish consumption, as illicit opium would take the place of Government opium.

The Committee understands that in 1923 the Government of the Straits Settlements attempted to reduce consumption by limitation of supplies and that after a few months it found it necessary to abandon this policy. The Government of the Punjab's experience in this connection is set out in paragraph 31 of the Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during the year 1921-22. It is there stated that measures such as the restriction of supply of excise opium lead to smuggling "and simply aggravate the situation. The Financial Commissioner has accordingly decided recently to change the policy in this respect with the object of ensuring that there shall in each district be a sufficient supply of opium so that the needs of the people may be satisfied without their having recourse to smuggling."

#### REGISTRATION DIFFICULTIES.

In a Chinese community of the size of that in Hongkong it would not be possible to keep a check upon licensees, if they were issued in any considerable number. Licensees would be bought and sold, impersonation would be rife and licensees would corner stocks and profiteer. It has been suggested that licensees should be confined to persons permanently resident in the Colony. Some ten to twelve thousand Chinese pass daily between Hongkong and China; a large part of the population, having permanent homes in China, is in the Colony for a longer or shorter period according to the prospects of remunerative work; and there are periodic rushes of refugees who escape from disorder in China and dribble back at varying intervals as quiet is restored to their individual village or district. This large unstable population would bring in the opium to which it is accustomed in China, and its more wealthy members would purchase the much superior Hongkong brand from the licensed permanent residents, which permanent residents would probably be men of the coolie class put forward as figure heads by profiteering syndicates.

It has been put before the Committee that smokers are already registered and licensed in the Netherlands East Indies. The Netherlands East Indies are at a considerable distance from China, reached only after a long sea voyage. The Chinese are there an alien and not an indigenous race, and they form a very small fraction of the total population. Hongkong is geographically and racially an integral part of China, and, with the exception of a mere handful, the whole of its population is Chinese. The task proposed to Hongkong may be compared to the task of preventing the use in Manchester of an article which is in common use throughout the rest of England. The task before the Netherlands East Indies may be compared to the task of, for example, the Argentine Authorities in preventing the use by Englishmen within their territory of an article to which these Englishmen are habitually accustomed in England.

The argument formerly advanced in support of registration and licensing was based upon the desirability of gradually weaning from the habit smokers who have long been accustomed to the drug. There would be no necessity to license in Hongkong on this score, as if Government opium was not available, smokers would use illicit opium.

10.—The Advisory Committee proposes, in its fifth resolution, that the retail price of prepared opium and the penalties for the infraction of the law in regard to its import, export, sale, and use, should be made uniform in the various territories concerned.

It would hardly serve any useful purpose to discuss this question while present conditions obtain in China. As far as Hongkong is concerned, it would be unwise to reduce the present retail price of opium or to relax the existing penalties for infringement of the law. It is most improbable that certain territories could be persuaded to adopt a standard of severity equal to that established in Hongkong. In a recent case in Shanghai the Press commented on a sentence of four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300 in respect of a seizure of 645 pounds of opium, as being one of the severest sentences on record in Shanghai. In a similar case in Hongkong the Magistrate would probably impose a sentence of twelve months' hard labour without the option of a fine and the offender would probably be banished on coming out of gaol. The severest sentence on record in Hongkong is a fine \$50,000, and a fine of \$10,000 is not unusual.

#### OFFICIAL FIGURES OF OPIUM CONSUMPTION.

11.—It has been suggested that the official figures of opium consumption in the Colony bear no relation to the actual rate of consumption, and that, in view of recent revelations as to smuggling, there is no really effective control of the consumption of opium in the Colony.

The official figures show that during the years 1919-1922 the consumption per head of the population averaged 1.53. Figures in this connection are of doubtful value, but, as this particular figure has been queried, it will be as well to examine the point in detail.

The consumption of 1.53 refers to Government opium. In paragraph 5 of this report it is suggested that the consumption of illicit opium equals the consumption of Government opium, and on this basis the total consumption is 3.06 per head. These figures are based upon an estimated average population of 650,000. It is notorious that the Hongkong census figures are much below the actual figures of population, for reasons which it is unnecessary to examine here. The Committee has information regarding the actual population to the following effect:—

The bulk of the Colony's nightsoil is carried away by a contractor for purposes of manure for mulberry growing. The successful bidder for the present contract, dating from 1921, worked upon the census figure of 650,000 persons, and allowed for 1.53 in weight of nightsoil per head per day, or a total of some 1,275 piculs. He reduced this figure to 1,100 piculs because of wastage through water closets and boat population, and he tendered accordingly. The amount of nightsoil now being collected approximates to 2,500 piculs or nearly four million taels, which, at 1.53 per head, gives a population of over 1,300,000, without allowing for wastage. The figure arrived at through this somewhat unusual method of census taking is probably very much nearer the mark than the official figure and upon this basis the total consumption of opium comes out again at about half a tael a head.

#### CONTROL IN HONGKONG EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE.

12.—It has to be admitted that the only persons who need purchase Government opium are those who want a high grade product and those who prefer to pay a high price rather than risk the penalty for the use of smuggled opium; and this argument holds good in respect of the consumption of any duty paid article in lieu of its smuggled counterpart. But it does not follow that there is no effective control over the consumption of such article. It is the opinion of the Committee that the control exercised in Hongkong is as effective as is possible in the extraordinarily difficult circumstances. As long as unlimited supplies of opium are available, opium cannot be kept out of the Colony. The Government of Hongkong, realising this fact,

has devised a compromise. It sells a good grade of opium at a very high price and, it visits with severe penalties all those who are found to be trafficking in or using other opium. There can be no doubt that shortness of purse on the one hand and fear of the consequences on the other do keep consumption very far below the rate which would obtain if Government opium were cheapened or prohibited or penalties were relaxed.

13.—The various proposals for a gradual diminution in the amount of opium legitimately available have been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. It remains to examine the question whether consumption of opium could be reduced, if no further legitimate supplies were available. It has been pointed out in paragraph 9 that the habitual smoker need not be considered, and, if such a step should result in decreased consumption, the Government should go out of business at once.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that a gradual reduction of legitimate supplies will be counterbalanced by an increase in the use of illicit opium. If the use of opium were to be prohibited, it is probable that the situation would get entirely out of hand. A comparison which suggests itself is the placing of a small foreign Government in Marseilles and the prohibition by it of the drinking of wine by the French within the town; except that opium is much more easily smuggled than wine. Neither the Hongkong Government nor the Council of the League of Nations can prove indulgence in a practice habitual in a nation of four hundred million people unless that nation desires to give up that indulgence, and unfortunately there is no present indication that the opium habit will be abandoned by the Chinese people in the near future. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Committee has read with considerable surprise the statements by Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, regarding Shanghai, which appear at pages 15 and 16 of the Minutes of the Fifth Session of the Advisory Committee. The information before the Committee is to the effect that enormous quantities of opium go to Shanghai, and the consumption there is very large. The superabundance in Shanghai is notoriously far less strict than it is in Hongkong.

In Canton the Government has for some time past been selling opium for revenue purposes, and a monopoly has now been formally established.

#### THE PRACTICE OF SWALLOWING OPIUM.

14.—The Committee understands that the practice of swallowing opium is spreading amongst the Chinese, a practice which, according to medical evidence, is at least not less harmful than smoking opium. The League of Nations Advisory Committee does not apparently take exception to the swallowing of opium and the hemp drugs, ganja, charas, and bhanga, by Indians in India, and accordingly, if smoking is prohibited in Hongkong, the Government must be prepared to face a demand that swallowing should be permitted according to the practice in India. It is difficult to see how a discrimination in favour of India could be justified.

#### OPIUM SMUGGLING.

15.—It has been suggested that, if confirmed opium smokers are registered and the use of opium is otherwise prohibited, the British Government will have done everything possible to discharge its obligations under the Opium Convention. The Committee cannot agree with this suggestion. No Government placed as the Hongkong Government is can put a stop to a national habit of an alien race so long as it has not the full support of public opinion, and the confining of opium to a few smokers, or total prohibition which would be preferable, would result in a flood of smuggling which it would be impossible to stem.

The difficulties of detection of smuggling are in present circumstances insuperable. Hongkong, with a total area of 375 square miles, has a coast and frontier line of 400 miles over any part of which Chinese may come and go at will. Opium in bulk comes by ocean going steamer, of which the crew frequently, and sometimes the officers, are in league with the smuggler, and it comes also by launch and by junk. The opium is frequently put overboard outside the harbour limits, having attached to it a float which remains submerged for a given period and then rises to the surface. The Hongkong Government is about to incur heavy expense in providing a new sea-going revenue vessel to operate outside harbour limits. Many Revenue and Police launches operated by the Chinese Government carry on an active trade in contraband and, having a Government status, they are more or less immune from search. One such launch was recently sunk on Hongkong waters, and on examination of the wreck opium and arms were found in it. Opium is carried in receptacles bolted outside the bottom of a junk, in a hollowed-out spar, in a compartment inside a tin of petrol or a jar of wine, in the leg of a bedstead, in a bag of flour, in a woman's hair, in fact in every possible place in which the ingenuity of the Chinese can devise means to hide an article the bulk of which is as small as its value is large. The Chinese, who will slice the top from a silver dollar, will hollow out the interior, refill with base metal and replace the top, would not stumble into such traps as the Europeans might be able to set for him except by the merest chance. The Government's only efficacious weapon is money, and it is usually worth the smuggler's while to out-bid the Government. An unscrupulous Revenue Officer and an informer, working on strict business lines, concern themselves merely with the amount of the inducement, and are indifferent as to its source.

(Continued on Page 8).







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

## REMINDER.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL, KOWLOON, TO-DAY, at 3.45 p.m.

F. WHEELER,  
Hon. Secretary.

## WANTED.

Anybody Recommend Experienced Hardworking HOUSE COOK, and Capable Good Clean COOK to—  
MRS. HANCOCK,  
288, The Peak.

## JOHN HENRY WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the above named Deceased are Requested to send Particulars to the Undersigned.

DEACONS,  
Solicitors to the Executors,  
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.  
17th September, 1924. [1263]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of ALBANO ANTONIO CORDEIRO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1924. Creditors and Claimants are hereby Requested to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1924.  
WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors. [1269]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## COMPANIES WINDING UP No. 1 of 1923.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

## (In Liquidation).

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

A First Dividend is intended to be declared in the above Matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the 31st OCTOBER, 1924, will be Excluded from this Dividend.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1924.  
J. HENNESSEY SETH,  
S. HAMPDEN BOSS,  
A.C.A. Liquidators. [1266]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS "MOREA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 18th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1924. [1270]

## OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES on 1st and 3rd Floors, No. 14/16, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—  
PROPERTY OFFICE,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
[1186]

## FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &amp;c.

## Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

## NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

## Is given in the

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

## with which is incorporated

## "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

Subscription, paid in advance—\$18 per annum for delivery in Hongkong; including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at 5.15 p.m. on MONDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, in the CATHEDRAL HALL (by kind permission), to be followed by the First Choral Rehearsal of "The Yeomen of the Guard."

All those desirous of taking part in the Opera are particularly requested to attend.

G. H. PIERCE,  
Hon. Secretary.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE FOURTH YEARLY DRAWING of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1924, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:

17 256 416 757  
32 291 424 762  
34 373 536 764  
173 393 630 826  
213 411 607 837

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on TUESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1924, in exchange for surrender of Same.

By Order,  
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lt.-Col.,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1239]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 7123 for 25 Shares, 24 per Share Paid up, number 55123/55150 in this Society standing in the Name of ROBERT JOHN JACK SNEDDON, of Hongkong, has been Declared LOST, and if the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1235]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of GEORGINA ADA SACHE, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 made an Order limiting the Time for sending any Claim to or against the above Estate to the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1924. All Creditors and Claimants who have not already submitted their Claims are Requested to send the same to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1924.  
JOHN ROBERTSON,  
Executor,  
Messrs. W. A. HANTRAIL & Co.,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.  
[1264]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamer "TRIEM" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on the 17th Sept., 1924.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

1252] NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

## RICKMERS LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamer "RUTH KAYSER" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless Instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by N. V. CARL BODIKER & CO'S HANDELSMAATSCHAP (LTD.), Agents: Rickmers Linie.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1924. [1263]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th OCTOBER, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on or after the 8th Prox.

By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1924. [1233]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid) and Three cents (3 cents) per Share on the New Shares (\$1.00 Paid) has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1924.

Six Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1924, until the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1924. [1230]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to FOOCOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80 for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foocow. Duration of Stay at Foocow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foocow Cove, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.,  
General Managers,  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

## BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at and being No. 11, HART AVENUE, KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong, To be Sold by Auction Without Reserve

FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1924, at 3 p.m.

## In ONE LOT

By Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer, at his Auction Room at No. 2, D'Almeida Street.

The Property consists of—  
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Section D of Kowloon Island Lot No. 873 together with the message and premises thereon known as No. 11, Hart Avenue.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors,  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, or from

Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, The Auctioneer.

## Also

WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of SEPT., 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

by Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, at No. 11, HART AVENUE, KOWLOON.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

also  
1 Baby Grand Piano by "Challen," in first class condition.  
1 Baby Grand Piano by Kemmler & Co., in good condition.  
1 Victor Gramophone and Records.  
1 Drawing Room Suite. [1251]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1924.

With Index. Price—\$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

GLORIA SWANSON

in

HER GILDED CAGE

A Reg Doll Romance

THE CORONET.

## INTIMATIONS

## DEWAR'S

## THE SPIRIT OF HUMOUR

Humour is the spring that sets laughter going. It plays a great part in the scheme of things; easing many a strain and lightening many a burden. For when all is said and done a good laugh puts one in tune with life and so does the genial charm of

## DEWAR'S.

## Dewar's "White Label" and "Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## MARRIAGE.

ARCHBUTT—CADELL—GARRICK.—As Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, on September 17th, GEORGEY SAMUEL ARCHBUTT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD ARCHBUTT of Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, to BERNIS KATHARINE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. CADELL—GARRICK, of Brisbane. [1271]

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. PETER SHAW and family express sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. KYNOC, Public Works Department staff, Government Civil Hospital, and other friends, for sympathy extended in their recent sad bereavement, also for many floral tributes.—108, Graingerpark Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow. [1271]

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1924.

## HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

An interval of seven months has elapsed between the date on which the Committee made its report on the Colony's position in regard to the International Opium Convention and the date of its publication. We presume this is to be explained by some necessity for a reference of such an important document as this to Whitehall before making it public, for the Report, which we reproduce in full, is one of very great importance and should prove of the utmost value to the Committee of the League of Nations who are shortly to again consider the subject at Geneva. We understand that Mr. FLETCHER, who was a member of the local Committee that drew up this Report, will be at Geneva to assist the deliberations of the Committee, and his intimate knowledge of the situation should be useful in elucidating any points if this able and very comprehensive Report may leave any obscure in the minds of any member of the Committee. Because this Colony derives a very large annual revenue from opium it has been too readily assumed that the local Government has been only too willing and too eager to encourage

the traffic, despite its repeated declarations and drastic acts to the contrary. Anyone who takes the trouble to read this Report will be able to view the subject in its proper perspective. It will, perhaps, not be easy to convince many of the Anti-Opium advocates at Geneva or elsewhere that in considering the problem, whether, under existing conditions, it is possible to suppress, either immediately or gradually the consumption of opium in Hongkong, a local Committee can reasonably ignore the fact as being and entirely irrelevant that the Colony derives a considerable annual revenue from opium. But all experience goes to show that what revenue the Government sacrifices would only go into the pockets of the opium smuggler. In spite of the exceptionally severe penalties which are imposed on smugglers of opium into this Colony, it is yet estimated that approximately one half the opium consumed here—where opium smokers are estimated to form from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the adult Chinese population—approximately one half the opium consumed is "illicit opium"—that is to say opium smuggled into and illegally sold in the Colony. And the Committee say—and the statement will not be questioned by anybody acquainted with the subject—that "an increase in the Government selling price would probably result in a *pro tanto* substitution of illicit opium for Government opium." The Committee makes no attempt to argue the question whether opium is the serious evil it is represented to be or not, and there is not the slightest indication in the Report of any support for the traffic. On the contrary, at the end of the Report it is declared that the Committee is in entire accord with the principle of opium suppression, and it expresses its "sincere hope that it will be able to devise some practical means for the total abolition of the practices of opium smoking and opium eating both in China and throughout all parts of the world." But it is nevertheless the firm conviction of the Committee that, under present circumstances no reasonable measure can be devised to reduce further the consumption of opium in Hongkong. "Reform must come from within," and in the words of the Committee, "China can and will grow all the opium that she requires as long as opium habit is to the public taste and no really strong body of public opinion is opposed to it."

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Home by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* were Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miskin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Masson, Mrs. G. E. Stewart and Mr. J. F. Macgregor.

For committing perjury in a case at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when she stated that she was not related to the defendant, when in fact that she was, an old woman was fined \$10, with 14 days' imprisonment in default.

## HEAVY SENTENCE IN ARMS CHARGE.

## CHINESE GOES TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS.

For having six rounds of ammunition in his possession a Chinese was sentenced to two years by Mr. Dyer Ball at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The Crown story was that prisoner was being searched at the Star Ferry wharf, bolted and as he ran threw away a packet. This fell at the feet of an Indian policeman and was found to contain the ammunition.

Prisoner's story was that the real fugitive knocked him down and got away and the police arrested him by mistake.

Asked why he did not tell this story at the Magistracy prisoner said he didn't know he was at liberty to contradict the evidence given there.

## WHITEAWAY'S ROBBED.

## THIEVES' HAUL OF WATCHES.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, burglars succeeded in effecting an entrance into the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

The discovery was made at about 6 a.m. by the night-watchman, who found that an attempt had been made to force the safe in the manager's office, but without success.

The robbers' only loot was a quantity of watches from a show-case.

## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

## A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

The Canton newspapers, more than 40 in all, resumed publication on September 18th, after a suspension of ten days owing to a strike of the compositors for higher wages. The strike failed, however, as the Canton Press Association, representing the leading dailies in Canton, refused to grant the demands or any part of them. The compositors returned to work unconditionally.

## THE VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR ARMS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has again decided to refuse to release the arms and ammunition he seized. After some negotiations it was preliminarily agreed that Dr. Sun would return the arms on condition that Mrs. Chan Lim Pak and Mr. Chan Kung Shau, principal commandants of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, would circulate a telegram praising Dr. Sun. Upon advice of friends, the Messrs. Chan did on September 18th send out telegrams praising him. But soon afterwards, Dr. Sun, through his deputy, Mr. Hu Hanmin, again refused, except on condition that the Canton Volunteers should be so reorganized as to be wholly submissive to him before they may get their arms back. Reports are to the effect that the Volunteers will refuse to negotiate further in getting their arms back unconditionally as first demanded a fortnight ago the matter could have been settled, some say.

## AN ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Canton, there will soon be organized in this city an "Anti-Opium Association," for the purpose of creating opinion against the evil. China it is said, produced more than 20,000,000 pounds of raw opium, last year mostly in provinces under control of militarists. In Canton and districts where Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang Government have reigned during the last 18 months, the sale of opium has been openly sanctioned.

## A CHEAP RANSOM.

Mr. Chang Siu-tong, assistant managing-director of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, was captured near Nam Sha, in Samshui, on September 15th, and the bandits offered him his freedom on payment of \$8,000, an exceedingly cheap ransom considering his social and business position.

## CANTON GOVERNMENT AND THE S.S. "HAV."

## WHY THE SHIP WAS RELEASED.

The report of the Commission, consisting of Messrs. Hu Hanmin, Wu Chao-chu, Luo Chung-kai, Lui Hsing-yuan and Foo Ping-sheung, appointed for the investigation of the case of the s.s. *Hav* carrying on board arms and ammunition, has now been issued for publication, says the *Canton Gazette*.

The Commission finds:

1. That the Government had good reason to detain the s.s. *Hav* for investigation. The s.s. *Hav* was reported to be coming to Canton with a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board which were shipped at Antwerp. It was incumbent on the Government to make the investigation in view of the following facts:—

(a) Antwerp being a port of Belgium, a signatory power to the Arms Embargo of 1919 prohibiting arms and ammunition to be exported to China, how could arms be shipped from that port to Canton;

(b) There was found on board a manifest in which the original entry machinery and parts of machinery was afterwards altered to "arms and ammunition" in order to be imported into Canton. As to this alteration, the Captain of the s.s. *Hav* explained that the cargo in question was at first entered in the manifest as "machinery and parts of machinery." He protested against this, hence the alteration giving the true nature of the cargo.

2. That the explanation made by the Captain of the s.s. *Hav* is verified by the production of a Port Permit at Belgium certifying that the arms and ammunition were really permitted to be exported as such.

3. That on arrival of the s.s. *Hav* at Canton Harbour, her captain did honestly declare the true nature of her cargo in the manifest.

4. That the s.s. *Hav* had no criminal intention of smuggling the arms and ammunition in question out of Antwerp, nor into Canton.

The Commission, in consideration of the above findings, recommends that the s.s. *Hav* be released. The ship was accordingly released on the 6th September, 1924.

## FOOTBALL.

## TO-MORROW'S "FRIENDLY" FIXTURE.

On the Hongkong Football Club's ground, to-morrow the Club will be at home to the Police for the purpose of a friendly match to start at 4.45 p.m. The following will represent home side:—G. Rodgers, W. Gerrard (capt.), C. E. Bishop, A. Mair, J. Stewart, and S. O. Hill; W. Stewart, A. S. Forsyth, H. G. Howard, F. Evelyn and J. S. Key.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## ANGLO-SOVIET TREATIES.

## HOME OPPOSITION.

## LABOUR MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, September 18th.

Influential opposition is mobilizing against the ratification of the Anglo-Russian treaties. At meetings of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, presided over by Mr. Stanley Machin, and the Federation of British Industry, presided over by Sir Eric Geddes, strong denunciations condemned the treaties as opposed to the best interests of the country and trade. Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Birmingham) similarly sharply criticised the treaty. Conversely, Mr. R. Clynes (Manchester) declared that the campaign against the loan was solely inspired by political and class hostility to the present Russian Government, and declared that Labour had repeatedly recorded its detestation of the Russian method of Soviet rule and had refused any kind of union with the Bolsheviks. But Labour wanted to hasten a world peace so as to improve English trade.

## ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY.

LONDON, September 18th.

The British Government recently considered the question of the conclusion of the Anglo-German commercial treaty in view of the forthcoming termination of the arrangement under the Treaty of Versailles whereby the Allies received the most favoured nation treatment from Germany. Certain tentative proposals were made through the British Embassy. The Berlin Board of Trade experts are shortly going to Berlin to hold preliminary conversations with the German experts preparatory to the conclusion of a definite treaty.

## WRANGEL ISLAND.

## SOVIET CLAIM FROM MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, September 18th.

A Russian vessel hoisted the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island on August 20th. There were one American and 11 Eskimos. The vessel will return to Russia on September 23rd. The Stefansson expedition hoisted the British flag on September 21st.

## A BOLSHEVIST ATTACK.

## VILLAGERS SHOW FIGHT.

BURNABERT, September 18th.

It is semi-officially reported that a band of Bolsheviks, coming from Russia in a motor-bus, attacked two villages in South Devonshire, but the authorities assisted the inhabitants and promptly re-established order.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## LINER WRECKED OFF IRELAND.

## CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Leyland liner *Asama*, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton went ashore on Stag Rocks, Co. Cork, this morning. The destroyer *Sea Wolf*, the tug *White Zee* and the steamer *Nan Quirinn* rushed to the assistance of the liner and found the ship breaking up, with no sign of life aboard. Subsequently the *Sea Wolf* picked up the *Asama's* two boats with the officers and crew and passengers, and proceeded to Bantry. A fireman of the *Asama* is dead.

## LATER.

The *Asama* is a total wreck. Seventy-five passengers and crew, including two children, have been safely landed at Bantry.

## THE FINAL ZEPPELIN.

## BUILT FOR THE U.S.

COLONNE, September 17th.

The Inter-allied Rhineland High Commission has authorised the flight across the occupied territories of Zeppelin ZR3, which is to leave for America on September 25th. This is the last Zeppelin that can be built under the Peace Treaty, which provides for the subsequent dismantling of the Friedrichshafen works.

## ITALY AND JARABUB.

## ALARMIST REPORTS DEPRECATED.

ALEXANDRIA, September 17th.

The Government has issued a reassuring communique deprecating the alarmist Press reports as regards Italian action on the western frontier and accepting the repeated Italian assurances that Italy does not intend to occupy Jarabub.

## THE WORLD'S SPORT.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, September 17th.

Leeds ..... 1 Everton ..... 0  
Manchester City ..... 2 Arsenal ..... 0  
Newcastle ..... 4 West Ham ..... 1

## BRITISH GIRLS' GOLF.

## WIN FOR A FRENCH YOUNGSTER.

LONDON, September 17th.

The latest French sporting prodigy is the fifteen-year-old Madoemoiselle Simone Elion De La Chaux, who has won the British girls' championship at Stoke Poges defeating Miss Dorothy Pearson of St. Andrew's by 4 and 2. Mlle. Simone's brilliance in the preliminary rounds earned her the title of the "Suzanne of golf."

## LATEST CABLES.

## THE LEAGUE.

## QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, September 18th.

It transpires that the basis of the proposed pact which the sub-committee is discussing will be that all the signatories will undertake to recognise the jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice, and submit all disputes for settlement which are not provided for under Articles 12, 13, and 15 of the Covenant to the Council of the League, which will give its decisions by a majority vote. The procedure in regard to the arbitration is still to be settled, and possibly, in view of the objections by one delegation as a separate body instead of the Council of the League which may be established as a court of arbitration.

The question of partial agreements or so-called regional agreements between various states has apparently led to considerable discussion. Yesterday the French proposal was agreed to, namely: that as long as the covenant was not universal, partial agreements should continue to exist though coming within the scope of the general pact of mutual assistance, be provided that they were registered and published by the League. This proposal is subject to modification.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## QUESTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, September 17th.

The discussions at Geneva as regards the British obligations in the enforcement of arbitral awards, are particularly given prominence in the French newspapers, most of which confidently assume that Britain will undertake to co-operate in imposing sanctions on any aggressor not merely with her fleet but also with her air forces. From enquiries in London, however, there is reason to believe the people counting on the British fleet being placed at the disposal of the League are likely to be very much disillusioned. The question has certainly been discussed, but it is emphasised that no definite, far-reaching proposal like that recorded in the French Press has been either advanced or accepted. It is always possible that the League of Nations in the event of a dispute might ask Britain to co-operate by means of her fleet in enforcing an economic blockade, but this is a very different matter from what has been suggested in certain interested quarters.

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, September 17th.

M. Benes in a statement to journalists on the peace protocol says an agreement has been reached on regards the penalties and now they should come into operation, and to what degree. The majority of the penalties are as provided in the Covenant. The political independence of the aggressor State is not to be tampered with, but such State will have to pay the cost of war and preparations therefor.

The holding of a conference is fore-shadowed as regards disarmament.

## LATEST CABLES.

## CANADIAN BONDS GO SOUTH.

OTTAWA, September 17th.

The Government has sold to the Chase Securities Corporation and Blair's of New York, ninety million dollars of one year four per cent. Treasury gold notes, the proceeds of which will be used to retire maturing Treasury Bills.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## NAVAL SECRETARY'S RECALL.

## HOST OF RUMOURS.

WASHINGTON, September 17th.

Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has suddenly been recalled from the Pacific coast, where he was campaigning on behalf of the President. The reasons for the recall are unexplained, although it has been indicated that it is dictated by Budget matters. These semi-official explanations are ridiculed by some sources, which claim that Mr. Wilbur has been recalled because of inopportune speeches in which he attacked the Japanese, and suggested a strong navy for defensive purpose in the Pacific.

The White House officially denies that the President has heard any criticisms of Mr. Wilbur's speeches, and it is added that the President has sent for the Secretary solely to consult him on matters of domestic concern relating to the navy.

## HARD-UP JEWS.

## A CALL FOR HELP.

New York, September 17th.

According to the Emergency Committee of American Jews, ten thousand Jews, bearing American consular visas and tickets entitling them to ocean transportation, are at present stranded in Cuban, British, German, Dutch, and Rumanian ports. The Committee appeals for half a million dollars for the relief of these refugees.

## ST. JOHN'S MOTOR FATALITY.

ST. JOHN, September 17th.

Reid, the driver of the motor-car which dashed into and killed two war veterans as they were attempting to board a bus and then overturned, resulting in four of the occupants being killed outright, has been arrested and released on board of \$300,000.

A magisterial enquiry is to be held. All social events in connection with the visit of the Special Service Squadron have been cancelled.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CHINA WAR.

## PEKING "SUBJUGATES" CHANG.

PEKING, September 18th.

A Presidential mandate has been issued ordering the subjugation of Chang Tso Lin.

In the areas which the Government troops occupy or pass through the lives and property of Chinese and foreigners must be efficiently protected. If the Fengtien troops surrender they will not be punished.

The Fengtien rebellion was apparent. Chang's troops fired the first shot and it appears that Chang is taking advantage of the state of war in the south-east and is again endeavouring to disturb the country, despite his defeat by Wu Pei Fu in 1922. Chang's circular shows that he has perfected plans to disturb the national peace, and the Government cannot suffer this state of affairs to continue, and are obliged to utilise all national resources to suppress Chang Tso Lin.

They appoint Wu Pei Fu commander-in-chief of the forces engaged in the suppression of the rebels.

An official bulletin says that the Fengtien forces are entreaching at Chao Yang, Su, near Chaoyang. Fengtien aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on Shanhaikwan this morning without inflicting any damage.

## COAL SHORTAGE AT TIENTSIN.

A SERIOUS ASPECT.

TIENTSIN, September 18th.

With the stoppage of the trains Tientsin is faced with a coal shortage soon. A most serious aspect is that the Haibo conservancy shipping lines will soon be unable to obtain bunkering, and it is believed they will have to cease dredging the Taku bar with the result that the river will silt up, thus preventing the entrance of steamers.

## A SHANGHAI CLEARANCE.

SHANGHAI, September 18th.

One hundred and seventy gao-birds were rounded up yesterday by the Settlement Police and put over the boundary. The process is being repeated to-day to clear the Settlement of bad characters.

The disappearance of two Japanese journalists somewhere beyond Liuho is arousing great concern among the local Japanese authorities.

## LITTLE FIGHTING.

There was little fighting along the entire Chekiang-Kiangsu front yesterday.

A message from Peking says two Chinese editors are alleged to have been executed in Peking for publishing Chang Tso Lin's letter.

SHANGHAI, September 18th.

The Chekiang southern and western commands have deserted to Fukien and the Kiangsu sides respectively. Lu Yung Hsiang has fled to Shanghai from Hangchow, where the Civil Governor has proclaimed independence. The Hwangtu-Liuho line is expected to break to-night.

## BRITISH POLICY ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 17th.

"The fighting going on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is of little immediate importance," asserts the Hon. Bertrand Russell in the course of an article in the *New Leader* in which he attacks British policy in China. He declares the rivalries of Chinese War Lords, who all decent Chinese despise, give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs by the Powers and the extorting of concessions in return for support.

The only exception to the rule that War Lords are merely ambitious brigands is Sun Yat Sen, whom the writer warmly tributes as the pioneer of republicanism in China and the proletarians' friends. After commenting on the restoration of Weihsuei to China as being long overdue the writer says he does not think labour's policy will ever be adequately carried out until a certain number of men sympathising therewith are placed in important official posts both at the Foreign Office and in the diplomatic service. He concludes that unless a special effort is made to check information derived from British Banks, merchants and officials, the British Government will be bound to continue to serve the interests of capitalism in China.

## [BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

## A BIG MOVE!

SHANGHAI, September 17th.

The more or less serious skirmishes that have taken place since Sunday on the Hwangtu-Liuho front are obviously leading to a big and probably much more serious offensive than has hitherto happened between the Kiangsu and Chekiang troops.

Last week, no serious hostilities occurred, either on Hwangtu or Liuho, but there is now every indication of a big offensive being imminent.

## SKIRMISH IN THE MOON LIGHT.

PEKING, September 17th.

On hearing a report that 3,000 Fengtien labourers were digging trenches about six miles beyond Shanhaikwan, the 15th inst., sent a party of scouts to investigate.

On a moonlit night, the scouts went on warily until they fired on the quarter indicated. Shots were exchanged for a few minutes, after which the scouts retired.

## WU PEI FU IN PEKING.

PEKING, September 17th.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu arrived at 3.30 this morning.

Numerous high civilian and military officials met Wu Pei Fu at the station.

Wu Pei Fu, who drove to his temporary residence, after resting for a few hours, called on President Tsao Kun and engaged in a conference, at which Wang Chen-Ping and local notable were present.

A distinct reaction from the former nervousness in Peking is noticeable, both as regards the operations in Kiangsu and the outcome of the Chihli-Fengtien strife.

## NINGPO MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

## NEW PRINCIPAL FROM LANCAIRE.

LONDON, September 18th.

A Wigan girl, Miss Mabel Fortune, graduate of Manchester University, has been appointed principal of the girls' schools at Ningpo for the United Methodist Missionary Society.

## MAYORALTY OF TOKYO.

## A BANKER'S DECLINES.

Tokyo, September 17th.

Mr. Jonnosuke Inouye, ex-Governor of the Bank of Japan, who was offered the mayoralty of Tokyo, has declined the post.

## ELECTRICITY FOR TIBET.

## MULES TO CARRY TON-WEIGHT MACHINERY.

The Tibetan Government, through their agent, Ringang Kuo, who has been trained as an electrical engineer in England, have purchased a quantity of electrical machinery, which has arrived in Kalimpong, where it is awaiting the arrival of Ringang Kuo, who will arrange for its transport to Tibet.

The only available means of transport is coolies and mules, and as some of the castings are almost a ton in weight great difficulty is anticipated. The Tibetan Government desire to harness the rivers of the country for electrical power. The scheme to harness the Secata River in Sikkim, and so supply power to practically the whole of North Bengal, has not yet materialised, but if it should, large orders for plant will probably be placed with British manufacturers.

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

## NEW PASSENGER MACHINE.

The biggest single-engine passenger air express in the world is now being constructed for Imperial Airways for use on the Continental air routes. The new machine will be able to carry sixteen people at an average speed of 105 miles an hour. It is to be driven by a single Rolls-Royce engine developing over 600 h.p., and will be fitted with movable spring wing flaps, enabling it to get off the ground with 20 per cent. more weight per horsepower than any previous commercial machine. At the same time it will have a high speed in the air and a landing speed so low that it will be able to alight safely in a small field.

If we are going to maintain and increase our foreign trade we must secure a reduction in the cost of production.—*Mr. Snowden.*

If it is seen that the Soviet Government really means business, really means to pay, really means to rehabilitate their credit, the attitude of the City and the financial world generally will undergo a considerable change.—*Mr. Ponsonby.*

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

## EMBOSSED PRESSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$170 on account of the Imports and Exports Department, special expenditure, Embossed presses. The CHAIRMAN: The amount appearing in the Estimates for the purchase of an embossed press for stamping import and export declarations as \$300. The cost of the press with the numbering attachment it was \$24, and was considered desirable that this numbering attachment should be obtained and the sum of \$170 is required to supplement the vote. Approved.

## TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR POLICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,250 in aid of the vote Police Department, other charges, rent of stations.

The CHAIRMAN: Owing to the reconstruction of No. 8 Police Station it is necessary to find temporary accommodation for the Indian and Chinese police stationed there, and this has been found in a new building in Hospital Road at a cost of \$200 a month. The sum asked for is in respect of the period from August 1st to December 31st this year. Approved.

## NO. 381, THE PEAK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, purchase of "The Bracket," No. 381, The Peak.

The CHAIRMAN: The purchase of this house has already been approved by the Committee. Approved.

## A POLICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,880 in aid of the vote Police Department, personal emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of \$3,880 is required in order to give some extra allowance to the Wei Hai Wei Police. The Captain Superintendent of Police has gone into the subject very carefully and recommended the extra allowance.

The Chairman furnished the Committee with detailed explanations and the vote was approved.

## CONSTRUCTION OF A DUMP.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, construction of a dump for surplus material at Wanchai Gap.

The CHAIRMAN: This has already been approved by the Finance Committee.

## G.P.O. MOTOR VAN.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,650 on account of Post Office, special expenditure, motor mail van.

The CHAIRMAN: The total cost of this van was \$7,637.20 of which \$5,987.46 was paid last year. The balance of \$1,649.74 was made up of freight to Hongkong \$508.35; Kowloon-Canton Railway for building the body, \$1,039.45; Holt's wharf charges, \$12.

## COSTLY REDEMPTIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,439,700 in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Recurrent: Hongkong.

Buildings, 1, maintenance of buildings	55,000
Buildings, 2, improvements to buildings	12,500
Communications, 3, maintenance of roads and bridges outside city	20,000
Miscellaneous, 19, typhoon and rainstorm damages	250,000

Kowloon.

Buildings, 28, maintenance of buildings	15,000
Buildings, 27, improvements to buildings	10,000
Communications, 30, maintenance of telephones	1,000
Miscellaneous, 28, typhoon and rainstorm damages	15,000

New Territories.

Buildings, 42, improvements to buildings	5,000
Communications, 43, maintenance of roads and bridges	20,000
Miscellaneous, 49, typhoon and rainstorm damages	20,000
Waterworks, 52, maintenance of Tai Po Waterworks	200

## Public Works, Extraordinary.

Hongkong.

Communication, 31 (c), Roads: Extending 20-foot road from Magazine Gap to Victoria Gap	15,000
Miscellaneous, 49, Miscellaneous works	30,000
Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, 50, compensation and resumptions	900,000
Waterworks, 53, New works	4,000
Waterworks, 53, miscellaneous waterworks	19,000

Kowloon.

Miscellaneous, 103, miscellaneous works	8,000
---	-------

New Territories.

Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, 135, compensation and resumptions	20,000
Total	\$1,439,700

The CHAIRMAN: These large extra sums have already been before the Finance Committee and have been approved. I think I need only refer to the very large sum required for compensation for resumptions and state that most of these resumptions are of lots required in connection with the new layout at Morrison Hill. The Government will eventually recover all this money by the addition of new land erected by the removal of Morrison Hill. Approved.

## PUBLIC WORKS VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$139,890 on account of the following votes:—

Public Works, New Works:—	
Erection of sheds for Chinese and Indian Police on Berlin Mission Compound, Hospital Road	\$ 10,000
Alterations to Tramways between Ice House Street and Causeway Bay	7,800
Improvements to the junction of Gascoigne and Nathan Roads, Kowloon, cutting away the hill	122,000
Total	\$139,890

The CHAIRMAN: This has already been approved by the Finance Committee. The erection of sheds at a cost of \$10,000 has been before the Committee. It is not only to house Chinese and Indian police who were displaced while No. 8 Police Station is being reconstructed, but for a number of other police for whom there is no accommodation in the City. They will eventually be housed permanently when the buildings in the Berlin Mission Compound are reconstructed. These sheds which are being put up now will be quite good for some years. The other items have approved by the Committee.

## A CATTLE SHIPMENT EXPERIMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Other Miscellaneous Services.

The CHAIRMAN: This is in respect of a shipment of cattle from Australia which was in the nature of an experiment. Unfortunately from various causes this first shipment resulted in considerable loss to the promoters. The cattle came from Northern Territory of Australia and the ship by which they came was not only delayed by very bad weather but also instead of coming to Hongkong direct, went to various other ports to collect cargo and the result was that when the cattle arrived at Aberdeen Docks they were in very poor condition and being absolutely wild had to be put into a stockade, and the ship herself had to go into dock which was not expected. The Government, in view of the importance of this experiment, and in the hope that future shipments of cattle will be made with a view to reducing the price of beef locally, propose to pay the docking charges \$200 and also the cost of erecting a stockade and some other expenses, amounting to \$800, making a total of \$1,000.

Approved.

## A RESCUE TUG.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$110,000 on account of Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Building of a Rescue Tug.

The CHAIRMAN: A tender for this tug has been accepted by the Government and the amount estimated to be required this year is \$110,000. Delivery of the tug is guaranteed by the successful tenderers in ten months' time from receipt of the order.

Approved.

## CHINA AND RUSSIANS.

## A BREACH OF FAITH.

[FROM A POLITICAL OBSERVER.]

Only now has it become known that, when the Sino-Soviet Treaty was signed on May 31st, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, signed also a secret clause, which contains a promise to discharge all Russian refugees from the State service. Dr. Koo went so far even as to ask Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador, to supply him with a list of Russians serving on the railways and in the police and army, to whose presence the Soviet Government had any objection. On this subject, simultaneously with the signature of the treaty, Dr. Koo addressed the following letter to Karakhan:

Dear Mr. KARAKHAN, I have the honour to declare in the name of my Government that we have signed to-day the agreement which regulates relations between the Chinese Republic and the Soviet Union. My Government desires to strengthen the friendship between the two countries, and will therefore dismiss from its service in the Chinese armies and police all subjects of the old Russian Empire, because their presence and their activities can be dangerous for the security of the Soviet Union. Please supply me with a list of such persons.

The Chinese diplomat most probably wrote this letter with his tongue in his cheek, when he mentioned the danger which could menace the Soviet Union from the unfortunate refugees. He also made this concession to the Soviet Government against the surrender of the old Russian concession rights in Manchuria. Nevertheless, this agreement is a failure and cruel step, quite unprecedented in modern history, when each State carefully guards its sovereign right to employ any person it likes.—*Daily Telegraph*, August 15



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from.....1924, to.....

addressed as follows:

# PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
 ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, August 18th.  
 Nothing is more curious and typical  
 of the times in which we live than a  
 "First Night" at one of the big de-  
 signers of Paris. When this "First  
 Night" coincides with an opening after  
 a change of address, as in the case of  
 Lucien Lelong who held a reception last  
 week in the palatial mansion in the Rue  
 Matignon, he recently moved into, the  
 occasion is usually an unforgettable one  
 of splendour and interest.

Invitations for such an opening are  
 sought after as keenly as are invitations  
 to a first night performance on one of  
 the boulevard theatres, all the more so  
 as these are strictly limited to the Press,  
 to the big overseas buyers and Paris com-  
 missionaries with perhaps, a sprink-  
 ling of personalities in the fashion world,  
 such as, for example, Rodier, that wizard  
 of the loom, and Driano, and Jean  
 Gabriel Demergue, the two artists whose  
 delicate brush portrays woman in all the  
 fastidiousness of her modern mood and  
 whose genius is generally sought for the  
 decoration of the gilt-edged invitations  
 that precede a big dress show.

On the eventful night, masses of costly  
 flowers decorate the miniature stage and  
 the room where the models will be shown  
 off on beautiful mannequins, and cham-  
 pagne and delicate ices with perfumed  
 cigarettes for the women and fragrant-  
 smelling cigars for the men present are  
 served throughout the performance. This  
 generally lasts for from two to three  
 hours, according to the number of models  
 in the "collection," and all the while  
 a kind of religious silence is preserved  
 whilst keen eyes and busy pencils note  
 the details of line, colour and material  
 that are destined to influence the fashions  
 throughout the world.

The opening at Lucien Lelong's, was  
 one of the most brilliant receptions of  
 its kind of the season, for, not only had  
 this famous designer chosen a stately  
 mansion and decorated it in lavish  
 fashion for the displaying of his models,  
 but these, also, were a veritable tour de  
 force of elegance and gorgeousness.

One of the most noticeable features  
 was the extraordinary extent to which  
 M. Lelong had employed spangles and  
 sequins as a means of trimming. Day  
 dresses of woollen materials just as well  
 as evening gowns were trimmed with  
 these brilliant spangles, some of these  
 being quite as big as a shilling. The effect  
 was apt to strike one as being a trifle  
 theatrical, perhaps, and even out of  
 place in the case of day frocks, but strik-  
 ing and original, nevertheless. Some of  
 the so-called evening dresses were parti-  
 cularly handsome.

Another feature was the excessive use  
 made of all metallic fabrics in the even-  
 ing gowns and wraps. One of the most  
 gorgeous evening coats of the collection  
 was made of silver lame embroidered in  
 pearls and finished with a collar of white  
 fur, the same fur figuring in a band  
 round the hem. With the exception of  
 the little georgette dresses designed ex-  
 clusively for the "jeune fille," practically  
 all the evening models, both wraps and  
 gowns, were made of one or other of the  
 wondrous metallic lames or brocades that  
 Rodier weaves for the delight of woman-  
 kind.

An exception was made in favour of  
 velvet, however, many lovely gowns and  
 wraps, both for day and evening wear,  
 appearing in this becoming fabric. White  
 velvet was particularly noticeable, even  
 the one wedding dress of the collection  
 having been carried out in shimmering  
 white panne velvet and trimmed with  
 embroidery worked in chenille. This  
 model was made on perfectly plain,  
 straight lines, with a bateau neck and  
 long, tight-fitting sleeves. The head-dress  
 holding the long tulle veil in place, in-  
 stead of being the conventional coronet,  
 was a kind of bandeau affair that  
 moulded the shape of the head in front,  
 and this was made of tiny silver berries.  
 All the evening dresses were straight  
 in line and ever so simple in design, the  
 richness of the fabric naturally needing  
 no additional decoration. All, too, were  
 sleeveless, as a matter of fact, there  
 was very little difference between the evening  
 dresses of last season except in the  
 matter of length, skirts this season being  
 decidedly shorter than they were.

Some of the velvet coats were most  
 gorgeous affairs, especially those in  
 ravishing shades of golden brown and  
 royal blue; in most cases, the linings  
 were just as beautiful, some of them  
 being of costly lame fabrics and brocades.  
 In the case of day coats, Lelong in his  
 three-piece models, carried out a most  
 original and effective idea. This consist-  
 ed in lining the coat with a lining to  
 tone, the same material figuring as the  
 top part of the dress. He obtained many  
 charming effects by this simple expedient.

A note that Lelong introduced a great  
 deal was that of tartan. Quite a num-  
 ber of his day dresses, especially the  
 simple, dark-coloured ones, showed touch-  
 es of tartan. An idea very often was  
 that of opening up a skirt to the knee  
 so that when the wearer moved the two  
 sides flew apart to reveal an under-  
 skirt of tartan. A tartan invasion has  
 been threatened for some time past, but  
 none of the clever designers like Lelong  
 have done more than to make partial  
 use of it only, realising that a whole  
 dress or coat of tartan would be too  
 trying for any woman to carry off  
 successfully. Although the skirt length  
 has been shortened by several good  
 inches, the waistline still remains as low  
 as ever it was.

There were many evidences that  
 guipure lace is destined shortly to be-  
 come the vogue once again. Several  
 models showed this lace as there only  
 trimming.

On nearly all the sports clothes, leu-  
 tics in the form of collar cuffs have been  
 used as a means of trimming. A detail  
 that is only one of the phases of the  
 gradual emancipation of the sex, was  
 that all the skating and skiing suits  
 designed for wear at winter sports at  
 Chamonix and elsewhere, were three-  
 piece garments composed of a coat, and  
 (Continued at foot of next column.)

# HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

(Continued from Page 4.)

## CAPITALISTS WHO FINANCE SMUGGLERS.

16.—The Hongkong Government has  
 been urged to supplement ordinary pre-  
 ventive measures by concentration on the  
 detection of the capitalists who finance  
 the smugglers. This Government has for  
 years past been doing its utmost in this  
 direction, with results comparable to the  
 bailing of water with a sieve. For many  
 years large quantities of opium were  
 smuggled into Hongkong from England  
 where there was no control of export,  
 and, except for occasional seizures, the  
 Hongkong Government was powerless to  
 deal with the matter. In 1916 Messrs.  
 Alfred Holt and Company presented a  
 memorial to the Imperial Government  
 regarding the constant smuggling in their  
 ships, pointing out that "the evil should  
 be attacked at the root." So long  
 as opium can be thus sold wholesale in  
 this country as freely as the most harm-  
 less and necessary foods, so long will the  
 joint operation of laxity in the United  
 Kingdom, and severity abroad make illicit  
 traffic easy and profitable. When the  
 opium is once divided into small parcels  
 and distributed among numerous carriers,  
 the difficulty of suppression is enormous,  
 and increased. Messrs. Alfred Holt and  
 Company would therefore urge upon His  
 Majesty's Government the necessity of  
 altering the law, so that the contraband  
 trade may be stopped in the early stages.  
 The Imperial Government subsequently  
 controlled the traffic, and no more opium  
 came to Hongkong from England. Simi-  
 larly opium from Persia and China is  
 being poured into Hongkong. In 1923  
 the Senior Revenue Officer alone captured  
 716 illicit divan keepers, 3,335 illicit opium  
 smokers, 388 traffickers in illicit opium,  
 and 60 boilers of illicit opium. With  
 opium altogether prohibited the Hong-  
 kong Government would lose the control  
 which it now has, smuggling would be-  
 come universal, and consumption would  
 be greatly increased. Hongkong would  
 then be the position of China, with opium  
 smoking theoretically prohibited and prac-  
 tically uncontrolled, because uncontrol-  
 lable.

## "REFORM MUST COME FROM WITHIN."

17.—Reform must come from within.  
 The League of Nations has prevented  
 opium from India reaching China and it  
 may possibly find means to prevent Per-  
 sian and Turkish opium from reaching  
 China. China can and will grow all the  
 opium that she requires as long as the  
 opium habit is to the public taste and  
 no really strong body of public opinion  
 is opposed to it. It is the firm convic-  
 tion of the Committee that under present  
 circumstances no reasonable measure can  
 be devised to reduce further the consump-  
 tion of opium in Hongkong. The Com-  
 mittee is however in entire accord with  
 the principle of opium suppression, and  
 it is its sincere hope that it will be pos-  
 sible to devise some practical means for  
 the total abolition of the practices of  
 opium smoking and opium eating both in  
 China and throughout all parts of the  
 world.

The Report is signed by Sir Claude  
 Severn (Chairman), Hon. Mr. P. H.  
 Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, Hon.  
 Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the Rev. Thomas  
 W. Pearce, D.D., Mr. M. Fletcher and  
 Mr. N. L. Smith.

## EVE AS ADVOCATE.

### WHY SHE HAS FAILED AT THE BAR.

Every Law Term when dining in Hall  
 I become more and more conscious of the  
 increasing numbers of women students,  
 writes a London barrister. They sit  
 together at a central table in the old  
 Hall, and draw about them the black  
 sleeveless gowns of which they are so  
 proud. But they do not look particu-  
 larly happy, at ease, self-confident or  
 at home.

And every Law Term, as "call" night  
 comes round, one or more of these women  
 students changes her student's gown for  
 the full sleeve gown and horse-hair wig  
 of a full blown barrister-at-law and be-  
 comes in due course a "practising  
 lawyer."

Then she disappears. What becomes  
 of her? She has brains, a fluent tongue,  
 and self-confidence, yet she seldom ap-  
 pears in Court.

Few solicitors will brief the woman  
 barrister. Perhaps they are prejudiced  
 by her sex. Perhaps they regard her as  
 a breach of an untried barrister as a  
 risk. English women barristers contend  
 that when they have broken down the  
 barriers of prejudice they will succeed  
 as well as men. But it so happens that  
 they lack certain qualities necessary for  
 success.

First, perhaps, comes physical endur-  
 ance. The successful barrister works  
 some fifteen to eighteen hours a day.  
 Next comes a large and deep knowledge  
 of life, of human nature, of the wiles  
 of men and of women. These are things  
 the male barrister picks up in his pro-  
 gress about the world.

I have heard one or two women  
 barristers in Court. They all struck me  
 in the same way. First they are im-  
 mensely conscientious, trust to technical  
 argument and are, perhaps, a little im-  
 pervious to the "feel" of the court.  
 They have not as fair—as far as I  
 have been able to judge—for brushing  
 aside unimportant technicalities for  
 broad issues. They are technicians.  
 Yet women have succeeded in America.  
 I am answered. Very true. There are  
 women in large practice in the States,  
 eminent and successful lawyers. But—  
 it is a big but—they have succeeded as  
 solicitors, and not as advocates.

A dress with a divided skirt or else a  
 sweater and a divided skirt, opening  
 over a pair of tight-fitting breeches.  
 Another detail was the amount of  
 shirring introduced into several of the  
 velvet opera coats. I had already seen  
 this idea elaborated even to the extent  
 of smoking, so there is every likelihood  
 that shirring and smoking are going  
 to throw an old-fashioned note into the  
 fashions of the coming season.

# VISITORS AT HOTELS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr J. Anderson  
 Mr R. A. Barclay  
 Mr R. B. Bell  
 Mr R. J. Birbeck  
 Mr L. J. Blackburn  
 Mr G. Oscar Blacker  
 Mr N. Brandel  
 Baron A. Braun  
 Mr A. Brooks  
 Mr A. Brockett  
 Mr A. W. Graham  
 Mr N. C. Bardin  
 Mr H. C. A. Cavanaugh  
 Mr S. W. Carother  
 Mr & Mrs F. D. Charles  
 Mr Chan Boon San  
 Mr & Mrs Chan Ching  
 Mr Bok  
 Mr S. H. Clark  
 Mr J. Cloutier  
 Capt. D. B. Davies  
 Mr & Mrs W. A. R. Douglas  
 Mr C. Y. Dunn  
 Mr J. L. Durand  
 Miss Eccles  
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 Mr Russell Ellis  
 Mr & Mrs E. Ellis  
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 Mr P. P. Felthby  
 Miss Fowler  
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 Mr R. Gillespie  
 Mr V. Goulborn  
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 Mr R. C. Guy  
 Mr William Hall  
 Mr R. Hall  
 Mr John Scott Harston  
 Mr E. Hausermann  
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 Mr A. F. Henry  
 Mr Homeville  
 Mr S. J. Johnston  
 Mr A. Jones  
 Mr V. Arnold Jones  
 Mr S. Kapp  
 Mr C. B. Kerr  
 Miss J. M. Kerr  
 Mr & Mrs J. M. Kerr  
 Mr Bob Koff  
 Mr & Mrs S. H. Langston  
 Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen  
 Mr Leach  
 Mr Leslie H. Lee  
 Mrs E. Liddell  
 Miss H. Liddle  
 Mr Longland  
 Mr M. Lyndbery  
 Mr F. Mason  
 Mr Claude McGuire  
 Mr & Mrs G. Meager  
 and child  
 Miss Middlehurst  
 Mr H. M. Milne  
 Mr C. E. Montague  
 Dr J. Morrison  
 Mr & Mrs Naidand  
 Dr Th. Nagel  
 Mr N. O. Nash  
 Mr & Mrs R. A. Packard  
 Mr & Mrs H. Pearman  
 Mr A. C. Pedersen  
 Mr & Mrs J. G. B. Perkins and family  
 Mr A. Powell  
 Mr E. C. Preston  
 Mr J. J. Quist  
 Mr B. Rein  
 Mr W. J. Robert  
 Mr E. A. Rodskog  
 Mr A. H. Rowe  
 Mr U. Schmidt  
 Mr G. Schryver  
 Mrs E. Score  
 Mr Camille Seisel  
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 Mr H. F. Sommers  
 Mr W. H. Sparks  
 Mr C. Thoresen  
 Mr L. A. Tobias  
 Mr C. S. Vetter  
 Mr R. A. Walden  
 Mr F. W. Wakefield  
 Mr W. R. Wakeham  
 Mr F. Webster  
 Mr H. C. Wong  
 Mr J. F. Wright

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 Mr & Mrs A. E. Carleton  
 Mr & Mrs Costello  
 Mrs Frank  
 Mr Franklin  
 Miss Grace  
 Mr & Mrs I. H. Geare  
 Misses Harry & Wain  
 Mr & Mrs Oland Hill  
 Miss G. Hill  
 Mr P. M. Hozon  
 Mr A. E. J. Knight  
 Mr & Mrs Laidlaw  
 children  
 Mr & Mrs F. Lund  
 Mr T. A. Magee  
 Mr & Mrs McRiller  
 Mr & Mrs Corrae  
 Mr & Mrs Mendes  
 Mr J. L. Parker  
 Mr W. H. Perry  
 Mr & Mrs Rodgers  
 and 3 children  
 Miss E. L. Rogers  
 Miss R. L. Rogers  
 Mr & Mrs de Roza  
 and children  
 Mr C. B. Shank  
 Mr H. Taggart  
 Mr Walk  
 Mr P. Watkinson  
 Mr W. Watkinson

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 Mr & Mrs L. C. F. Bellamy  
 Mr V. Benjamin  
 Mr & Mrs R. E. O. Bird  
 Mr J. W. C. Bonnar  
 Mr W. H. Bourne  
 Mr T. Brannell  
 Mr M. J. Brown  
 Mr & Miss Brennan  
 Col. C. Russell Brown  
 Miss P. W. Brown  
 Mr T. S. Bustard  
 Mr H. R. Cleland  
 Mr J. R. Collis  
 Miss M. Cooper  
 Mr J. H. Cormack  
 Lt. Col. R. A. Dobbin  
 Mr E. C. Duncan  
 Mr & Mrs J. Duncan  
 Mr W. E. Dye  
 Mrs Samers Ellis  
 Misses Ellis  
 Mr & Mrs W. A. Eustace  
 Mr & Mrs S. FitzRoy  
 Mr A. Forbes  
 Mr R. L. W. Foster  
 Mr F. T. Franklin  
 Mr & Mrs W. D. Goodfellow  
 Mr & Mrs J. M. Gordon  
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 Mr & Mrs W. Logan  
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 Mr R. McGregor  
 Mr E. E. Mimmack  
 Mr D. W. Munro  
 Miss Newhouse  
 Mr W. Ogden  
 Mr A. M. Paul  
 Mr A. E. Peha  
 Mr F. A. Perry  
 Major & Mrs F. H. Phillip  
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 Mr B. Robertson  
 Lt. Col. & Mrs O. Sanders  
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 Mr & Mrs C. Thwaites  
 Miss Thwaites  
 Mr A. W. Tickle  
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 Mr W. Wallace  
 Mr W. A. Watson  
 Capt. A. E. Watts  
 Miss C. Willmott  
 Mr B. L. Seton Winton  
 Mr & Mrs F. D. Wood  
 Mr G. C. Worral

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Mr A. Arch  
 Mr R. J. A. Barrett  
 Mr W. A. Bennett  
 Capt. T. L. Byrnn  
 Mr E. W. Campbell  
 Mr J. S. Cox  
 Mr W. S. Cuff  
 Mr W. E. Earle  
 Mr & Mrs H. Golden-berg  
 Mr C. H. Haslewood  
 Mr J. Jack  
 Mrs McCaw  
 Mr J. McDonald  
 Mr J. McPortland  
 Mr E. J. de H. Moore  
 Mr H. Smith  
 Mrs Stoinovich and children  
 Mrs C. Stringer and child  
 Mrs G. Talloch  
 Mr A. J. Wadmore

## ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANBAID REPORTS**  
 OF THE MEETINGS OF THE  
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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Java" ...	27th September	5th November
M/S. "Panama" ...	18th October	—
M/S. "Africa" ...	6th November	—
M/S. "Malaya" ...	10th December	—
M/S. "Annam" ...	1st January	—
M/S. "Australian" ...	2nd February	—

subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

**JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,**  
 Agents

# ON SALE.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

OF  
 CHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM,  
 PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS, INDIA, ETC.

FOR  
**1924**

## SIXTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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 TABLES, TARIFFS, STAMP DUTIES, BROKERAGE CHARGES, PORTAL GUIDE, ETC.  
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1,800 Pages

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AS "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey  
 Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd  
 instant, and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the  
 copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR  
 CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal  
 Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely  
 useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,  
 GODFREY THOMAS,  
 (Private Secretary.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
 AND  
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer  
 "PATBOGLOUS"  
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-  
 charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it  
 will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to  
 Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's  
 Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery  
 from Godown on and after 18th September.  
 Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice  
 has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.  
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
 to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
 examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between  
 the hours of 10.45 AM and Noon within the  
 free storage period.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
 have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
 remaining undelivered after the 22nd Sept.,  
 will be subject to Rent.  
 All Claims against the Steamer must be  
 presented to the Underigned on or before the  
 24th October, or they will not be recognized.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1924. [1258]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,  
 LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby infor-  
 med that all Goods are being landed at  
 their risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
 hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
 and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
 Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves,  
 delivery may be obtained.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
 have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
 ing undelivered after the 20th instant, will be  
 subject to Rent.  
 All Claims against the Steamer must be  
 presented to the Underigned on or before  
 20th instant, or they will not be recognized.  
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
 to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
 examined on the 20th instant, at 10 A.M.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 13th September, 1924. [1248]

## VESSLS EXPECTED.

Ajaz (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.  
 Calchas (Blue Funnel), due September  
 27th.  
 Empress of Australia, due October 1st.  
 Eumaeus (Blue Funnel), due September  
 21st.  
 Kaiser-i-Hind (P. & O.), due to-day.  
 Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due September  
 23rd.  
 Lysanor (Blue Funnel), due October 16th.  
 Mentor (Blue Funnel), due October 16th.  
 Moroka Maru (N.Y.K.), due September  
 2nd.  
 Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.  
 Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), to-morrow.  
 President Hayes (Dollar), due October  
 13th.  
 President McKinley (Admiral Oriental),  
 due September 22nd.  
 President Van Buren (Dollar), due Sept.  
 20th.  
 Tydens (Blue Funnel), due September  
 21st.  
 Suwa Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.



## Travel through CANADA to ENGLAND

- VIA -

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## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Daily trains from VANCOUVER to MONTREAL. Equipped with Observation Cars permitting best possible Views of famous Mountain scenery.

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BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

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S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 30th Oct.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 21st Dec.

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S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 12th Oct.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 3rd Dec.

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For Freight and/or passage apply to—

BOTELHO BROS.

Alexandra Building, Hongkong.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
MODAN	JAVA	18th Sept.	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—
MODAN	JAVA	18th	—	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

## THE NEW AMERICAN ZEPPELIN.

DESCRIPTION OF ZR-3.

The New York correspondent of *The Times* has supplied the following description of the airship ZR-3, which will be flown to the United States early in the autumn from the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, Germany. It was specially built at the expense of the German Government, to take the place of two rigid airships allocated to the United States under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Germany's airships, which were part of the war material surrendered in 1919, were destroyed by their crews in their sheds.

In electing to take a single airship equal in volume to the two destroyed, the United States Government stipulated that it should embody the most advanced ideas of the Zeppelin engineers, and that it should be of a civil, not military, type. The restrictions imposed upon German building of airships by the Treaty have had the effect of forcing certain phases of aeronautics to be developed outside the country. In consequence, there was formed last year a combination of the engineering skill of the Zeppelin Corporation and the resources of the American Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Because of this it happens that the officers who will deliver the ZR-3 to the United States Government are also officers of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company.

According to data furnished by this company, the ZR-3 has a length of 635 feet, its diameter is 90.66 feet, and its height is 101.68 feet. It will take 2,472,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas to inflate it. It is designed to carry at least 20 passengers and a "liberal quantity" of cargo for distances as far as across the Atlantic or farther.

## PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

The main structure is of a familiar type, with main ring members—in general 49.2 feet apart—intermediate rings and longitudinal girders, constructed mostly of duralumin, with some steel. The keel, which serves for a corridor and also for a hull for cargo and ballast, is partly within, partly outside the main structure. There are five power gondolas, each fitted with a 12-cylinder 400 h.p. specially designed Maybach engine developing its power at 1,500 r.p.m. There is no gearing between the motor and the propeller. Starting is accomplished with compressed air.

Underneath the bow is situated the main gondola. Unlike the power gondolas, it is close to the main structure. The forward part is known as the control car, the much larger rear space being used for passenger accommodation. In the control car are all the instruments of operation and a wireless station.

The main room of the passenger quarters is subdivided into five compartments, each containing two sofas large enough to accommodate two persons, when "made up" like berths in American Pullman cars. The cabin also contains a kitchen, pantries, storage rooms, and lavatories.

The total lift of the ship, with the weight of gas subtracted, is about 87,300 kilos (about 192 tons). The weight of the hull is 29,900 kilos (about 66 tons), and of the engine and all other parts, together with fuel, 13,100 kilos (about 29 tons), so that the useful load will be about 44,300 kilos (about 97 tons). The speed of the craft, with all motors running full, is to be not less than 78 miles hour; the cruising speed, with five motors, 68 miles. With a fuel supply of 21.2 decimal tons of petrol and 2.4 tons of oil, the ship's radius of action is expected to be—1. With five motors, full speed, 48 hours, 3,500 miles. 2. With cruising speed, 78 hours, 5,280 miles.

Whether conditions at the time of delivery will determine whether the airship is flown directly from Friedrichshafen to the East Coast of the United States, a distance of 4,000 miles, or whether it will go via the Azores and Bermuda, or the Bahamas, a distance of 5,200 miles. In any contingency it is possible, if necessary arises, to supply to the ZR-3 with fuel and oil at sea.

## AN OPERATION AT SEA.

To perform at sea the operation for removal of the appendix is unusual, but the circumstances attending the case recently treated in the homebound-bound s.s. *Borda*, of the P. & O. Cape-Australia Line, invest it with uncommon interest, says a London paper. On July 25th in lat. 3.15 N., long. 11.35 W., the captain of the *Borda* received a wireless message from the master of the steamer *Cooce* (Australian Commonwealth Line), then 120 miles distant and outward bound, requesting medical advice for one of his crew who appeared to be dangerously ill. From a further exchange of messages the surgeon of the *Borda*—Dr. Ivor Corbett—diagnosed appendicitis, and asked to see the patient. The commanders arranged an ocean rendezvous in lat. 4 N., long. 12.20 W., the *Borda* altered her course and a few hours later sighted the *Cooce* right ahead.

A high sea was running, but the *Borda* was manoeuvred to a position on the *Cooce*'s starboard side and stopped, a boat being sent away from the *Borda* with the second officer in charge the surgeon accompanying him. Examination confirmed the surgeon's wireless diagnosis, and he found that an immediate operation was necessary. It was not convenient to do it on board the *Cooce*, and the man, a fireman named Findlay, was transferred to the boat, and thence to the *Borda*, where next day the appendix was successfully removed, the second officer, Mr. W. A. W. Smith, and a Mr. Charles O'Dell, a passenger, assisting. Two trained nurses, Miss Loring, a passenger from Durban, and Miss Lonsdale, from Sydney, then took charge of the patient, who was duly landed in London, and has made a complete recovery.

## WEATHER REPORT

September 18th at 12.04.—Pressure has decreased moderately over North Japan, other changes are slight. A weak anticyclone covers China, and the depression is approaching Hakodate.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 18th, 0.39 inch. Total since January 1st, 57.40 inches, against an average of 72.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 19th is as follows:—

District Forecast  
Formosa Channel N. winds, fresh.  
Hongkong to Gap Rock E. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.51	29.50
Temperature	77	79	79
Humidity	88	85	86
Wind Direction	E	ESE	E
Force	3	4	5
Weather	cl	op	cl
Rain	1.71	0.00	0.47

Highest open-air temperature on 17th ... 80

Lowest open-air temperature on 18th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 19th to 25th, 1924.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Fri.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	20	1 23	4 9	6 30	4 0
Sun.	21	1 1	6 12	8 33	3 3
Mon.	22	2 41	4 5	6 32	4 3
Tues.	23	1 49	6 12	10 4	3 3
Wed.	24	2 44	6 1	11 28	3 1
Thur.	25	3 58	4 9	10 36	4 7
		7 55	5 1	1 2	2 6
		8 5	5 3	1 36	2 3

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. 10 Sept. 1924.	W.L. 17 Sept. 1924.
Wuchow, W. River	+78.50	-2.43	+74.43	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.50	+3.5	+4.8
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00	—	+10.5	+9.5
Shichow, N. River	+35.81	—	+5.3	+4.3
Samshui, N. River	+27.35	-6.0	+3.7	+2.9
Shekling, E. River	+15.15	-0.9	+6.3	+6.2

\*Falling. Engineer-in-Chief.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 19th Sept., 10 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Sept., Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept., 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 21st Sept., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept., 10 a.m.
Kobe via AMOY, SHANGHAI & MOI	"HOSANG"	Monday, 22nd Sept., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Sept., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wednesday, 24th Sept., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 27th Sept., Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 28th Sept., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about

Wednesday, 24th Sept., 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Leave Hongkong.	Discharge.
"GLENBANDA"	30th Sept.	"GLENIFFER"	1st Oct.	27th Sept.
"GLENSHANE"	7th Oct.	"GLENROBERT"	8th Oct.	28th Sept.
"GLENGLAREY"	16th Oct.	"GLENROBERT"	17th Oct.	29th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Oct.	"GLENGLAREY"	31st Oct.	30th Sept.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

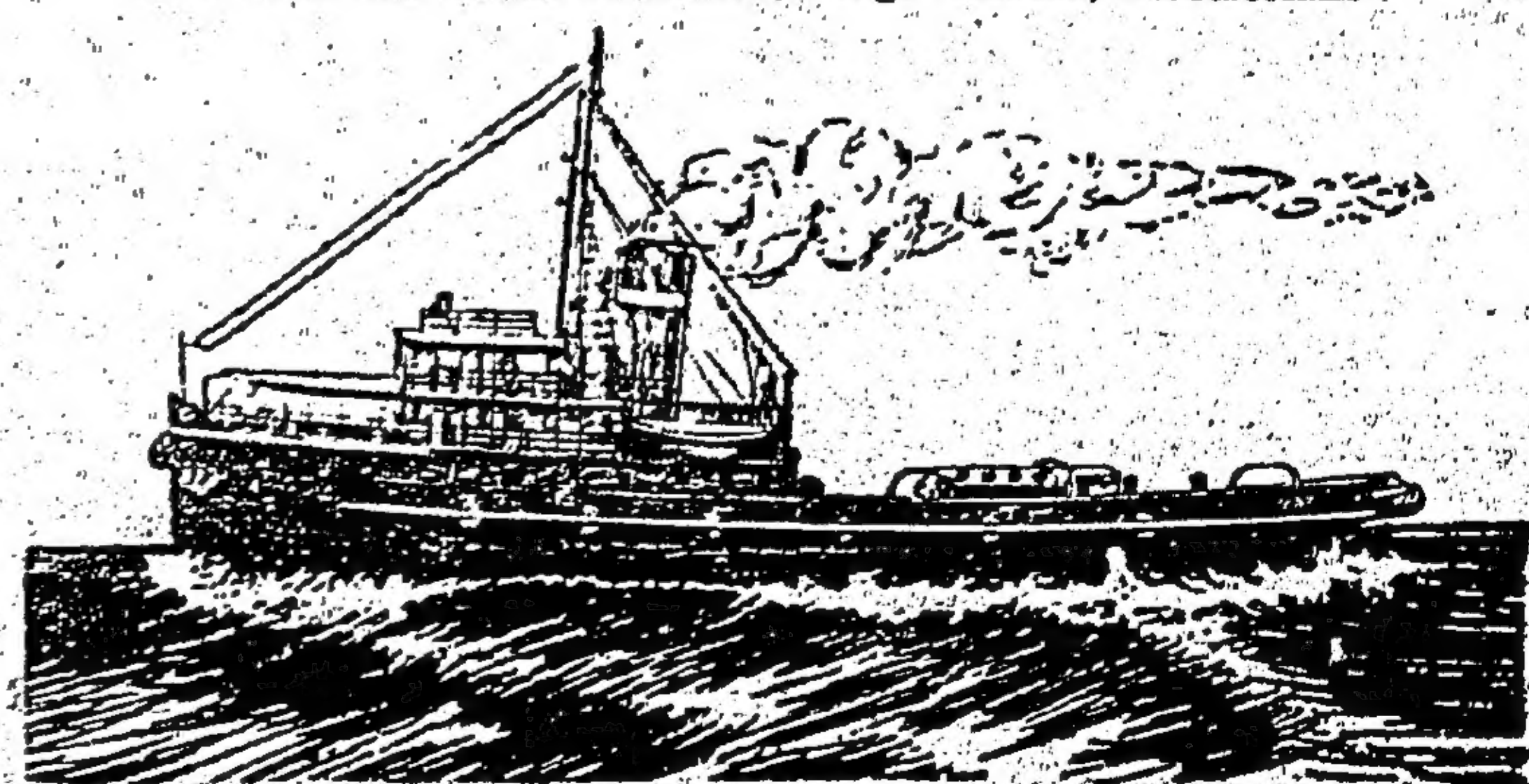
Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 2596.

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

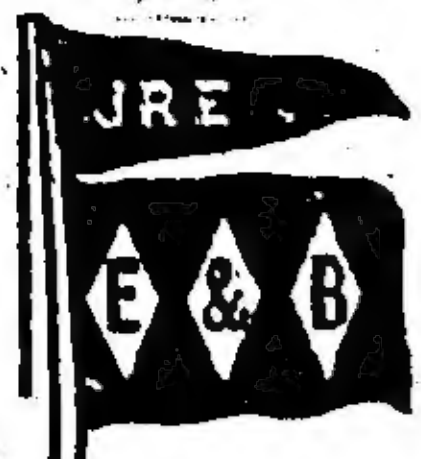
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ELLERMAN &  
BUCKNALL



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COMPANY, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF PEKIN" ..... 30th Sept. .... Mars, L'don, R'dam, Hamburg & Hull

### PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" ..... 19th Oct. .... Shanghai and Japan.  
"CITY OF LAHORE" ..... 4th Dec. .... Marseilles, London, etc.  
"CITY OF KARACHI" ..... 19th Jan. .... Do.  
"CITY OF BARODA" ..... 1st March .... Do.

\* "A" Class. \* "B" Class.

### FARES TO LONDON.

B. 1st Class "A" £28. "B" £24. Single and Class "A" £42. "B" £36  
Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—£68.

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HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

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AND

### AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

#### Sailings from Hongkong.

\* "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 21st Sept.  
\* "TEUCER" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 1st Oct.  
\* "EURYLOCUS" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 11th Oct.  
\* "CITY OF RANGOON" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 21st Oct.

\* Boston and New York only.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

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M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	28th Sept.
AMBOISE	—	—	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY	—	—	16th Oct.
PORTON	—	—	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	—	—	7th Dec.

#### RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £23. 0s. 0d.  
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Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.  
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

\* "C. P. LECOCQ" leaving for HAVRE, ANTWERP

\* "C. P. LECOCQ" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

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HAIHONG ..... Capt. Ellis Walker ..... Tuesday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m.  
HAIPOONG ..... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ..... Friday, 16th Sept., at 1 p.m.

\* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Manager.

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S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER" ..... 1st October.  
S.S. "MOORISE PRINCE" ..... 30th November.  
S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ..... 1st December.

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Telegrams: Furaprinco.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,433	20th Sept., Noon	Mars, L'don, & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	1st Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"PESHAWAR"	7,934	21st Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,913	27th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,940	1st Nov.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	25th Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,098	28th Nov.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,904	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	23rd Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	9,097	27th Dec.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,913	20th Jan.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALIAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,940	21st Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,904	4th Apr.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	18th Apr.	do.

#### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIPEA"	8,500	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	8,949	20th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Nov.	do.

#### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	29th Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

#### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept., Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,940	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,913	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	8th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	13th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,904	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,097	28th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALIAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,913	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.

1925.

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,940	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,904	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels: Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Agents.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Port	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 19th Sept., 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"KASHING"	On 20th Sept., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th Sept., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSTIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Sept., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 21st Sept., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 21st Sept., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & BANGKOK	"SEANTUNG"	On 22nd Sept., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Sept., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUITYANG"	On 25th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 27th Sept., Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 28th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 30th Sept., 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Excellent weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight & Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thure, Is. & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	—	5th October
"ORANGSHA"	—	2nd November

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmannian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 38.

Agents.

## DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.  
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ..... Sails about 24th September.

### LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR  
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).  
\* TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK, STRAITS AND  
DANUBE PORTS.  
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

### NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "PERRIA"	—	—	Sails about 30th September.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	—	—	Sails about 30th October.
S.S. "GERANIA"	—	—	Sails about 23rd November.
S.S. "ROMANDRA"	—	—	Sails about 30th November.
S.S. "NUVIDIA"	—	—	Sails about 23rd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	—	—	Sails about 30th December.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "LACONIA"	—	—	Sails about 4th October.
S.S. "FIUMELI"	—	—	Sails about 6th October.
S.S. "PERRIA"	—	—	Sails about 6th November.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	—	—	Sails about 7th December.
S.S. "GERANIA"	—	—	Sails about 31st December.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" ..... Sails about 30th September.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

## STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

### EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES  
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ..... Due Hongkong 25th Sept.  
Leave Hongkong 28th Sept.  
CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO  
WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.  
AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.  
U.S.S. "WEST CARBONA" ..... Due Hongkong 23rd Sept.  
Leave Hongkong 25th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.  
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" ..... Due Hongkong 15th Oct.  
Leave Hongkong 15th Oct.

For FULL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,  
1st Floor, Queen's Building,  
Phone No. Central 3008.

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,  
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

G. P. BRADFORD,  
Res. Agent.

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## Y. K. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.  
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

### REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KERLUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

or "TAKWA MARU" ..... on or about 19th Sept.

For KERLUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office  
No. 27, Bonham Strand West.  
Tel. Central No. 156.

or  
G. MITARAI, AGENT.  
Top Floor King's Building.  
Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 4457.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
AUSTRALIA ...	Perse Maru	19th Sept.
SHANGHAI ...	Kaiser-Lind	19th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Tyden	20th Sept.
SHANGHAI ...	Shantung	20th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Fookien	21st Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	C. P. Lecky	21st Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Emp. of Russia	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Pres. McKinley	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Pres. Cleveland	23rd Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Kamo Maru	23rd Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Phibetia	24th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Chichas	27th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Tillamook	27th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Amfurs	29th Sept.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	St. Albans	3rd Oct.
SEASIDE STRAITS ...	Taiyuan	5th Oct.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hongkong	Banks	Friday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Morru	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Hannan	10.30 A.M.
Seigon	Procyon	12.30 P.M.
Swatow	Seochow	2.30 P.M.
Formosa, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central & South America, Canada & Europe via San Francisco due San Francisco 18th Oct.	Siberia Maru	Registration Letters, 2.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	4.00 P.M.
Seigon	Kai Ning	5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taiyuan Maru	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	Kaiser-Lind	Saturday, 10th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai	Yingchow	10.30 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Devaconga	10.30 A.M.
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 13th Oct.	Achilles	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Swatow Maru	12.30 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Yuenwang	2.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Hoihow	3.30 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Jungson	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Yat Shing	5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Chichas	Sunday, 21st, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kamo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and Japan	Hoihow	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Australia & New Zealand, via Singapore	Emmaus	Monday, 22nd, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrogen	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Shantung	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Straits, Colombo and Parais only for Germany via Hamburg	Albert Vogler	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Amoy	Kiangchun	1.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Awanglung	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hoihow	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, Europe via San Francisco, 17th Oct.	Pres. Cleveland	Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 13th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Pres. McKinley	Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Washing	8.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Oct.	Kamo Maru	Registration Letters, 8.45 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Typhoon	9.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Namwang	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 13th Oct.	Emp. of Russia	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
		Registration Letters, 9.15 A.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE

EUMAEUS	22ND SEPT.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
AUTOLYCHUS	6TH OCT.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
HELENUS	13TH OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PATROCLUS	21ST OCT.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

KT. TEMPLAR	1ST OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
TYDEUS	20TH OCT.	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
KEEMUN	1ST NOV.	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

## PACIFIC SERVICE

ACHILLES	20TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PHILOCTETES	14TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

## NEW YORK SERVICE

TEUCER	1ST OCT.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
EURYLOCHUS	11TH OCT.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
CALCHAS	10TH NOV.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

## PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	16TH OCT.	Shanghai
MENTOR	17TH NOV.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR	16TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
TEIRESIAS	29TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	27TH JAN.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS	6TH FEB.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FORTWRIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 18th, 1924

ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	24 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	24 1/2	13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/5	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/5 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5 1/2	
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	100	
Credit, 4 months' sight	110	
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2	
Credit, at 30 days' sight	55 1/2	
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	164 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	164 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	164 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	164 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.	
Private, 30 days' sight	131 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	106 1/2	
ON MANILA.—On demand	106 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	102 1/2	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	141	
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	77 1/2	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	77 1/2	
GOVERNOR, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 8.13	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tad	49	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	34 15/16	

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$26,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$24,500,000
Sterling	\$23,500,000
Silver	\$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman

H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman

B. D. F. Smith, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, N. L. Watson, Esq.

A. O. Lang, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

## LONDON BANKERS:

## WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [27]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [28]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1897.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

CHINA—Ginn, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Makung, Nankin, Pusan, Shinghai, Taipei, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

OTHERS—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

## LONDON BANKERS:

## LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

Hongkong Branch,

4, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

## A BIG HIT

The New "Capstan de Luxe"

has made A BIG HIT everywhere. It cannot fail to please those smokers who demand an oval cigarette of the finest Virginia Tobacco.

Just arrived from England  
On Sale all High-Class Tobacconists



## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£23,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£21,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£21,800,000
Reserve Fund	£21,250,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Hongkong, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Fort Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaya).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 81 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 58,687,283.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Managua, Shanghai, Bombay, Madras, Noumea, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Feking, Yunnan, Hankow, Pootung, Pondicherry, Hanoi.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital	¥10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	¥750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.

For 6 " " " " " "

For 12 " " " " " "

"KAN TONG FO," Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1924. [34]

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chester Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai—51, King's Road.

Hankow—British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN:

London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

## PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits Enquiries are welcomed.

T. H. MAI, Manager.

1923.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:

Batavia, Kobe, Bombay, Benin, London, Rangoon, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Dairen (Daly), Nagasaki, Shimoda, Fushimi, Yokohama, Nippon, Osaka, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Tokyo, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kailash, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [33]

## NEDELANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANK.

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1908.

Authorized Capital	150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
Reserve Fund	20,000,000
Special Reserve	22,888,330

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

## LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

## BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAABGAARD, Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	¥80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥12,778,600.00
Reserve Funds	¥6,629,435.24

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1924. [35]

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